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VOL. XXIII NO. 164 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

NO OPENING OF THE SEALED CITY NOW

EXCAVATION IN SELECTED AREAS ONLY

General Salvage Of Quetta Not Till March

COL. RUSSELL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Entry Restrictions On Visitors Must Remain

No Exhumations On A Large Scale At Present

GOVT. FORWARDS REPORT TO A. G. G. FOR ACTION

"It is doubtful if any salvage can be undertaken in the densely populated bazar areas before the advent of the winter season. This implies the postponement of salvage until March, 1936, when the Quetta winter is over. Even then, I am unwilling at the moment to say more than that experimental excavation should be conducted in order to determine whether work could proceed without danger to the health of the community living in the vicinity".

NO LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS

Thus observes Lieutenant Colonel Russel, Public Health Commissioner, in his report on the Quetta Health situation.

Although Lt. Col. Russel does not recommend any immediate large scale operations, in his opinion, salvage could be begun without much delay and without causing any serious menace to health in shopping centres in Bruce Road and St. John Road.

For health reasons alone, he thinks that it would be undesirable to recruit a labour force exceeding three thousand for the purpose of excavations.

GOVT. INSTRUCTIONS TO A. G. G.

The Government of India, in the course of a communique on Lt. Colonel Russel's report, state that they are in general agreement with Lt. Col. Russel's conclusions regarding the extent to which it is possible to undertake immediate salvage operations.

They have, therefore, decided to authorise the A. G. G. in Baluchistan to take steps necessary to give effect to Lt. Col. Russel's recommendations. Regarding the observance of due reverence in treating the dead and protection of Holy Books in the course of the operations the Government assure all possible precautions will be taken to respect the feelings of property-owners

EXCAVATION IN SELECTED AREAS

Russel's Recommendations To Government

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 10.

The report of Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India dated June 19 which is published along with the Government of India's decision accepting the report describes the situation comprehensively.

Lt.-Col. Russell reached Quetta on 13th June. By then, the city had been "sealed", and barbed wire entanglement was arranged.

He says: "Prior to my arrival, the authorities have been actively engaged in evacuating the sick and the wounded and the refugees, and the Railway officers reported that by the night of June 16, they had despatched by rail no less than 31,500 persons. The immediate sealing of the city after all the injured persons had been removed, and the speedy evacuation of the sick, wounded and the refugees were, in my opinion, both wise decisions, if health conditions were to be maintained at any reasonable standard in the devastated areas.

About 5,000 persons are in the refugee camp, and suitable public health arrangements have been carried out under the supervision of Major Nicol, I.M.S., who has, on my advice, been given the title of Chief Health Officer of the earthquake area. The Railway camps are at present somewhat congested, and it would be advisable for health reasons to evacuate as many women and children now residing there as possible.

The outlying villages and hamlets within three miles' limit have been brought under the control of a suitable health staff".

HEALTH ORGANISATION EFFICIENT.

After describing the conditions in the various areas, Lt.-Col. Russel declares:

I have no hesitation in stating that the health organization in all the occupied areas is now both suitable and efficient. A Bacteriological examination of samples of pipe-water shows that it possesses a high degree of purity. In most of the small outlying villages sanitation was non-existent and water supply was wanting in many respects. A suitable health staff is now undertaking the sanitation and water supplies are being chlorinated or otherwise treated. A close watch is being kept on infectious disease, and later on anti-malarial work will

(Continued on page 8.)

GOVERNMENT ON QUETTA SALVAGE

Protection Of Property And Holy Books Assured

SIMLA, July 10.

Government's intentions regarding savalge operations in Quetta are made clear to-day in a communique published with the report of Col. Russel, Public Health Commissioner, who visited Quetta.

In their recent visit to Quetta, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief took the opportunity of discussing the situation fully with the local authorities in the light of the Public Health Commissioner's recommendations, and it has been further considered by the Viceroy's Council since his return to Simla.

GOVT. ACCEPT REPORT.

The Government of India find themselves in general agreement with Col. Russell's conclusions, regarding the extent to which it is possible to undertake immediate salvage operations.

From the outset they had constantly had in mind the natural anxiety felt by property owners regarding the inevitable deterioration of property, should salvage be long delayed. Further in so far as the early inception of Salvage operations may mitigate the hardships of the earthquake by enabling at least some of the sufferers again to maintain themselves, it is their earnest desire to secure this object with the least delay, consistent with the requirements of public health. They have, therefore, decided to authorise the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, to take steps necessary to give effect to Col. Russell's recommendations.

Besides the line of action suggested by the latter officer, they hope it may prove practicable to carry out the salvage of a certain number of shops and holses throughout the city where the damage to structure is small, where access is fairly easy and where there is reasonable certainty that few if any bodies are interred. Preliminary work in street clearing has already begun with labour locally available. Some motor transport has already been secured, and arrangements for housing the additional labour required are being urgently made.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

The completion of the preliminary operations outlined above will pave the way for the inception of a systematic scheme of salvage over the whole enclosed area. The details of such a scheme have already been roughly worked out. It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that it must take many months to complete. The mass of debris to be handled in itself renders this inevitable.

ASSURANCE TO OWNERS.

In connection with salvage operations, anxiety has been felt in some quarters regarding the observance of due reverence in the treatment of the dead and protection of holy books. No community need entertain any apprehensions on this point. All possible precautions will be taken to ensure that their feelings in this matter are fully respected and that the work proceeds with the most careful regard for considerations of religion and piety. As soon as progress with the preliminary work of street clearance, etc., indicates that it will soon be possible to make a start with the restoration of property to its owners, a further communique will be issued indicating the conditions and arrangements under which property-owners will be enabled to proceed to Quetta.

Meanwhile, the precautions taken by the Government for the protection of property outlined on 14th June are being rigorously maintained.—A. P.

NEW RUPEE LOAN PROSPECTS

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that the Government of India will announce within a fort night a short term loan of 15 crores of Rupees bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum. The issue price is expected to be 99.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASE

Roosevelt Assures Pressmen That Policy Is Unchanged

(Special To "Chronicle.")
NEW YORK, July 10.

President Roosevelt addressing the Press Conference declared that the Government's Silver purchase policy was unchanged. He assured the Pressmen of the Administration's good faith and said that it was trying to conform to the provisions of Silver Purchase Act.

SPOT SILVER RISES BY 1 CENT.

(Special To "Chronicle.")
NEW YORK July 10.

New York. Spot Silver prices were fixed to-day one cent higher at 69 1/8 cents.

NARAYAN SINGH EXECUTED

POONA, July 10.

Sardar Narayan Singh, a Sikh, who was sentenced to death in connection with the murder of Hasanabi, a Jewess, in Raviwarpeth and her servant in January last, was executed this morning in Yeravada Jail.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FATE OF WORLD

(SPECIAL CABLE)
PARIS, July 10

"The fate of the world depends to a large measure on close financial cooperation between New York, London and Paris," declared M. Jean Tannery, Governor of the Bank of France speaking at the luncheon to the American Club. "We are determined to defend the franc against all attacks and have the means to do so." M. Tannery advocated the general stabilisation of the currencies to restore security, to provoke recovery of business and to stimulate international transactions.

NAVAL ARMAMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
TOKIO, July 10

An increase of approximately ten million sterling or 30 per cent above the amount is asked for, in the draft departmental estimates for navy for the next year. The Finance Minister will undoubtedly try to whittle down the Navy's demands, but the Navy Minister is expected to stand firm in view of the recent changes in the Naval situation.

ROOSEVELT'S ASSURANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WASHINGTON, July 10

Replying to queries on the silver situation, President Roosevelt affirmed that the treasury was trying to conform to the Silver Purchase Act in good faith. There is no comment from the Treasury regarding the assertion of M. Jean Tannery that Britain, America and France would soon unite to stabilise silver, but the prospect of it is regarded sceptically in Wall Street. Mr. Swanson, the Navy Secretary announces that the Naval construction programme of the year beginning in July 1936 included 12 destroyers, 6 submarines and possibly battleship.

Million Lives In Peril

YANGTSE IN FLOODS

Many Find Watery Grave —Village Wiped Out —50,000 Homeless

HANKOW, July 10.

Fifty thousand have been rendered homeless and a heavy deathroll is feared as a result of the flooding of the Yangtse-Kiang valley. One entire village in the Chingchow area has been wiped out, two-thirds of the population perishing. The waters are slowly submerging many large cities on the densely populated river basin where a dyke protecting a million inhabitants at Shasi is threatening to give way. Thousands are resorting to tree and house tops. Reuter's Special.

WHY WAS SANKEY SACKED?

Lansbury Launches Virile Attack On Ministerial Changes

LONDON, July 10.

An attack on several of the recent ministerial changes especially the appointment of the two National Labourites, was launched by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons. He said the Opposition challenged the principle of choosing Ministers not by ability, but to represent party sections. He added that Mr. Malcolm Macdonald after two years' public life was given the Colonial Secretaryship worth £5,000 a year, while Mr. K. Lindsay after a very short membership of the House had become Civil Lord of the Admiralty. He wanted to know why Lord Sankey was sacked from the Lord Chancellorship, as if he was an ordinary workman and why were Lord Londonderry and Mr. Gilmour had been shifted. He demanded the definition of Capt. Eden's status.

Sir Herbert Samuel complained of the creation of 10 new Ministries since 1914 (including Air, Dominions, Labour and Transport.)

Premier Baldwin replying indicated that he proposed to recommend Lord Cranbourne as the new Second Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The creation of a Foreign Secretary and a Minister for League Affairs was a temporary arrangement due to the special circumstances likely to exist at least for twelve months. There never had been a time when there had been more matters of utmost gravity to Britain, Europe and the world than existed to-day in foreign affairs.

Sir S. Hoare and Capt. Eden as Cabinet Ministers were equal and there was the closest concert between them. He defended the appointment of Ministers without office on precedent and desirability.

The Commons rejected the Labourite motion of a token cut in the estimates by 220 votes to 62.—Reuter.

Protect Indians From Fascist Menace

ITALIAN AGGRESSION IN ABYSSINIA

Need For Safety Measures Urged On Govt.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, and Mr. K. Natarajan, Hon. Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands:—

"The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association is gravely concerned about the safety of over two thousand Indians in Abyssinia, in view of the Italian agression.

A letter from Abyssinia mentions that the American and the French have taken action to protect their nationals.

The Council hopes that the Government will take prompt steps to ensure the safety, life and property of Indian Nationals."

UNBROKEN CALM FOR 48 HOURS

But Military Bandobust Still Maintained In Lahore City

LAHORE, July 10.

Forty-eight hours of unbroken calm points to the early restoration of normal conditions in Lahore. Military, including British troops, however, is still standing by in the Kotwali. An aeroplane again flew over the city this morning. Full reserves are kept in readiness together with a contingent of police officers and magistrates, the majority of whom have worked practically day and night for the last three days. The Gurdwara area is still heavily cordoned. It is understood that the demolition of the mosque is almost complete.

Mohd Afiaq, the youthful accused, charged with the murder of a Sikh on Monday morning in the open bazar was committed to-day to the sessions. The accused pleaded self-defence.—A.P.

Traffic To Gurdwara Still Remains Closed

LAHORE, July 10.

For violation of the Curfew Order in the Civil station city area, six arrests have been made. The Golalmandi Police took 14 Muslims into custody in connection with an attempt at the life of one Sadhu Singh, an electrician, on Monday.

Shahidguni Mosque has been completely demolished and the debris is being cleared.

All traffic to Gurdwara still remains closed. The military and police cordon round the Gurdwara continues. Excepting the Landa Bazar and Naulakh Bazar, all bazars are opened.—United Press.

ANJAR NAGARSHETH ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)
BHUJ, July 10.

Gandhi Dharamsi Shivraj, popular Nagarsheth of Anjar, Cutch, who was on his way to Bhui was arrested at Ratnal station by the Anjar Fozdar Hetubha and was taken back.

EVACUATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

No Special Arrangements Made Yet

LONDON July 10.

It is learnt that no special arrangements have hitherto been made to evacuate the British subjects from Abyssinia as the British authorities do not consider that circumstances yet warrant it. At the same time a grave view is naturally taken in London regarding the developments of the dispute and the Government are continuing their efforts in the discussion with the French Government to find a way for promoting a peaceful settlement but beyond this consultations have not gone.

Great reserve is maintained regarding Mr. Avenol's visit to London but it is believed that one of the main purpose is to urge the powers to make every possible effort to reach a solution before the problem comes before the league.—Reuter.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR THEIR HOMES

HAGUE July 10.

Following the breakdown of negotiations, the members of the Italo-Abysssinian Commission dispersed to their various destinations.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S MOVE FOR PEACE

TOKIO, July, 10.

It is reported that the Emperor is taking unofficial steps to try to avert the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities.—Reuter's Special.

Labourite Censure Motion Defeated In House Of Commons

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, July 10.

The House of Commons by 450 votes to 76 defeated the Labourite censure motion dealing with the government failure to cope with the unemployment, or deal effectively with the problem of the distressed areas.

Mr. Lloyd George and other opposition leaders supported Labourites in one of the heaviest divisions in the present Parliament.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced Graduate for the post of a Headmaster and a Matric Drawing Teacher. Apply with testimonials and the minimum pay required before the 18th instant to: The Secretary, Sarvajanik Vidyalaya, Kalol, (N.G.) Purshottamdas L. Patel, Hon. Secretary. (1360).

Wanted a graduate. B.T. preferred; for a Night High School. Apply Box No. 4498, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a motor driver must know repair works and experience in driving Chevrolet Lorry and Wolsely Car, salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 according to experience, apply Box No. 4505, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a senior Audit Clerk, conversant with test audit work both on the Earning and Expenditure side with experience on large Railway Systems in India—Pay Rs. 100 to 150 p.m.—Appointment on trial for 6 months—men with at least 15 years' previous Railway experience should only apply before the 21st July with Copies of testimonials to The Manager, J. & D. Ry., Jamnagar. (1331).

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4502).

Applications are invited for the post of 2nd Assistant Engineer at Warachha Head Water Works, Surat, on the schedule pay of Rs. 40-1-50. The candidate should be fully qualified second class Mechnical Engineer of proficiency of the Bombay Presidency. Preference will be given to those, who have experience of steam pumps at the water works. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned stating qualifications, age, caste, and previous experience on or before the 20th July, 1935. Tribhovandas S. Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Surat. (1341).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4476).

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra. Opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted Get prospectus. (4487).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4460).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute has got an up-to-date staff to coach you for Cambridge examinations. Last date of enrollment for December examination 10th July. Apply immediately Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1176).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents throughout India to secure orders for our attractive calendars. Easy terms. No security required. Oriental Calendar Mfg., Co., 12 (B.C.), New Jagannathghat Road, Calcutta. (4493).

Wanted Agents and Organisers to push on our Novel Marriage Insurance Scheme on pay and commission or both. Apply, the National Industrial Assurance Co., Ltd., Jullundhur City. (4422).

Wanted a Chief Agent for the Presidency of Bombay for a Bengal Life Assurance Company of good standing on most liberal and fair terms. Only men of position capable of influencing business and investing atleast Rs. 10,000 need apply to Box No. 4494 "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Appreciable extraordinary delicious Bombay, Langra, Krishen Bhog mangoes Rs. 5 per 100 net. Safe arrival guarranteed season poor. Advance immediately Grafts Catalogue Free. Supdt. Raja Nursery, Darbhanga, No. 21, (Behar). (4420)

Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For sale one secondhand Wallwork patent Cloth Stamping Machine 60" complete in good working order—apply Minoo Mill Supply Co., 8, Hamam St., Fort, Bombay. (4496).

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THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th July to 30th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board.
For the United Cement Company of India Ltd.,
F. E. DINSHAW,
Director.
1359.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the ASSISTANT FIRE SUPERINTENDENT in this Municipality on Rs. 100—10—150 so as to reach the Chief Officer before 30th July, 1935. The applicants with previous training in England will be given a preference. The minimum requirement for the candidate is that he must have received training in the Bombay Fire Brigade. A suitable candidate may be put on the maximum pay or on any intermediate scale. The applicants should mention age, previous experience and qualifications. The applications may be accompanied by copies of not more than 3 testimonials which will not be returned. The selected candidate will have to join the post immediately on receipt of order of appointment.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
1357.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 961 OF 1935.

PREMCHAND NAGINDAS, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Manager of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business as share and Stock Brokers in the name of Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas at the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in the Fort of Bombay, .. Plaintiff.

Versus

1. GANGADAS JEENABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Moti Building, Phanswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, at present residing out of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,
CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS, Esq.,
The Second Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and defendant No. 1 for recovery of Rs. 1,460-8-0 from the first defendant with interest on Rs. 1,254-4-0 at 9 per cent per annum from 11th April, 1935, and on Rs. 206-4-0 at the said rate from 11th May, 1935, till judgment and Rs. 200 for costs of this suit and further simple interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. Leave to defend the above suit may be obtained on an application to the Learned Chamber Judge, within 10 days. Please note that you are made a formal party defendant to this suit and no relief is claimed against you.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of June, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1336.

Public Notices

INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for sole or regional distributors of Biological Products (sera and vaccines) prepared at the manufacturing annexe of the Indian Institute for Medical Research. Applications to be made in a sealed registered cover with a fee of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) should reach the Office on or before the 31st July, 1935. The Governing body of the Institute reserves to itself the right of accenting or rejecting any tender. For Application Forms and other particulars apply to Dr. J. C. Ray, M.D., Secretary, Indian Institute for Medical Research, 41, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

FIRMS MANUFACTURING SIMILAR PRODUCTS NEED NOT APPLY.

1357.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 983 OF 1935.

PREMCHAND NAGINDAS, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant Manager of a joint and undivided Hindu family, carrying on business at the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association in the Fort in the name and style of Messrs Chimanlal Nagindas ... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1.) MANILAL HATHIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Jawhar in a Native State and (2.) CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS, of Bombay Jain Inhabitant, at present residing out of Bombay ... Defendants.

To,
CHIMANLAL NAGINDAS, Esq.
The Second Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and defendant No. 1 for recovery of Rs. 10,000 from the first defendant due under a writing dated 2nd May, 1935, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 2nd May, 1935, till judgment and Rs. 200 for costs of this suit and further simple interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. Leave to defend the above suit may be obtained on an application to the Learned Chamber Judge within 10 days. Please note that you are made a formal party defendant in this suit and no relief is claimed against you.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 28th day of June, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1355.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 918 of 1933.

THOBHAN DEVJI and others ... ... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

RAICHAND JIVRAJ and others .... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 1st August, 1934, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises in the following order Lot No. I on FRIDAY, 12th July, 1935, at 4 P.M. and Lot No. II, on Friday, 26th July, 1935, at 4 P.M. (S. T.)

LOT NO. I.—The property partly of Pension and Tax and partly of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, situate at Doongry Cooly Street and Kazi Syed Street, admeasuring 1583 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 957 (Mandvi Division), Street Nos. 262 to 266, 268 to 270 and 1-3-3 Kazi Syed Street.

LOT NO. II.—The property, admeasuring 416 square yards or thereabouts and situate at Doongry Street and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 264 (Mandvi Division) and bearing Street Nos. 390, 394.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 abovenamed at No. 95. Esplanade Road, 1st Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1935.
(Sd.) E. A. KHAIRAJ,
Commissioner.
1345.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF OLD EMPTY STEEL BARRELS AT G.I.P. RAILWAY, GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1935 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

About 4,000 Old Empty Steel Barrels 40/45 gallons capacity, Serviceable.

Deposit:—10 per cent in cash.

BENNETT & CO.,

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Choko „	26th „	11th Aug.
Mantai „	9th Aug.	22nd „
x Argun „	24th July	28th „
Atlantic „	19th Aug.	.....

*Departure after return from Karachi
xDeparture after return from Persian Gulf.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LTD.,
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Telegrams: "SHOSEN"

(Continued from Col. 7).

tion. It will help Baluchistan Government considerably.

The is also the best opportunity to have Administrative Village Panchayats. There are some very good Government Officers in Sind and Pujab who could be lent to Baluchistan Government for such purpose of reconstruction.

A willing-hand of workers on these different lines to help, who could give time and energy would would be necessary.

Quetta and Baluchistan villages have a true claim on others who are safe and healthy and free from losses. Money and service both can be given freely not its charity but in justice.

QUETTA RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

Build New City On Lines Of Local Self-Government And Civic Administration

Jamshed Nusserwanji (Karachi) writes:—

After the evacution of Quetta, relief is being rendered at Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and some other places to the patients in the hospitals, to refugees in the Camps. Some are rich and have found their own shelter. Some have relations and friends and have taken shelter there.

It is apparent that such temporay relief cannot be cherished longer. People of a country do naturally desire to settle down as early as possible in their own places or as near as possible.

A large number have lost relations and property, have received injuries and in addition they have been sent away from their own country. It is not possible to measure bodily and mental pain, and monetary losses in words or in figures. And under the circumstances, sooner the work of settlement is started, better it is. People of Quetta and surroundings are rambling in different places from pillar to post, and immediate commencement of settling them can be moderately termed "Humanity."

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

This is being given by relief Committees, Hospitals, Non-officials and Officials in their various capacities and departments. It is apparent that it will take some time before the questions of permanent settlement are decided. Until then, more active and efficient work to house them, to clothe them, to educate younger ones is necessary. Camp life cannot be continued longer except under a heavy on them. They should be housed and made comfortable by supplying cash and other necessaries. Efforts should be also made to find out employment and services for them.

There are several families who feel awkward to be in Camp. They live in other places but are very uncomfortable. They prefer to remain quietly unknown. These families ought to be met by some responsible persons and they ought to be supplied with their needs also quietly. I am particularly anxious that each and every one should be met, seen, talked to and their needs be provided as far as possible.

There are many whose supporters have died at Juetta. Such cases have to be considered. Their maintenance needs, schoiarship to educate students who have lost their parents or guardians will have to be considered early.

THE INJURED.

These would require fist attention. They are being treated in various Hospitals and Camps. A complete list should be made o these patients. It is not enough to give them surgical or medical treatment. They require more comort in kind and cash. They have families who should be looked after and settled. Their anxieties about their families are immense. They need cash also.

They are some, perhaps over 200 in all or more who would be permanently injured and would be in bed. There would be about 250 more, who would be without usual limbs and their capacity and efficiency would be curtailed. It will be necessary to keep a regular 'Chronic" cases hospital and this should be kept up in a decent way to give them some comfort for remaining years of their families will have also to be considered.

There are many who will need crutches, support, belts and such other necessaries. It will be a good idea to engage some trained Medical men who have done this work during or after the war and some trained Mistries or Carpenters who are used to do this work in a workship of artificial limbs as a factory where such articles are made.

MENTALLY INJURED.

There are some cases who have received crude mental shocks. It is not necessary to send them to ordinary mental hospitals. If a home is kept for them in a decent place, they can be cured in a short time. The Cell method of locking them up would be fatal to them.

CHILDREN & ORPHANS.

The first attention which is necessary to be paid are young children who are motherless or orphans. They should be found out from all places and arrangement should be made for their needs, for their maintenance, ffor their guardianship, for their education.

For those who have passed the stage of education, a complete list should be made and attempt should be made to provide them with service and opportunities to earn. Government, Local Godies, Industrial and Commercial Houses should be urged to take up each and everyone wiihout delay. Each youth should be tested and preference should be given to them in higher services also. Scholarships may be given to them to enable them to take vocational education. Attempts should be made to offer them Agricultural education and tracts of land.

FOR GIRLS.

Similar arrangements should be made. They ought to be settled in homes and even through marriages. If there is a fair number, a home even can be established for such girls where they can live and work in the lines of Y. W. C. A. or Seva Sadan. Women's Committee should undertake such work. A Residential school on the lines of Convents can be run for them and maintained.

The problem of adults must be handled with care and generosity. We need not now enter into the past but there is a reasonable claim of each house-holder to be maintained and cared for. As far as possible attempts have to be made to settle them in their former avocations and living. For such purposes, a careful inventary will be necessary. Each one should be helped for house building, for profession for agriculture. Gifts, loans, advances, contracts, services, in anything, prefence should be given to able bodied persons who have suffered in Quetta. No outsiler should be allowed in Quetta a preference as long as there is one single sufferer existing who can do any particular work either in service or for contracts. Scheme can be worked out for Co-operative farming, Agriculture, small industries such as cunning and fruit preserving. A land mortgage Bank with wide powers of reduced or no interest, extended loans would be very useful. An ordinary bank for similiar purposes of trade, industries, large and small loans, ought also al be established with Government aid old on similar lines as stated above.

MORATORIUM.

This is also essential. Traders should be given relief. They cannot be pressed to pay their debts. A special Committee t review each personal case, debtor or creditor, is necessary and whenever possible relief should be allowed to parties if they cannot pay. If they can, credit rs should be protected.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The present time for Baluchistan offers excellent opportunities to build self contained villages with small houses, farms, cattle breeding, a Co-operative Bank for groups of villages, schools, hand industries, education, sanitation, and useful amenities of life. Government ought to spare about 25 lakhs of rupees for village construction. This will induce many to settle down in villages and it will be a lesser burden on Quetta.

QUETTA.

Build Quetta on lines of Local Self Government and Civic Administratio. This is an excellent opportunity. A fully equipped and conctituted Municipal Body should be established early. They should be given full powers to have their Chief Officr, Health Officer, Chief Ingineer and other Officers. I would suggest that Quetta Electric Power Station should be acquired and should be turned into a Municipal Industry.

Government ought to advance a sum not less than forty lakhs to Quetta Municipality for a period of ninety years without interest, repayable in instalment of Rs. 50,000 per year after 10 years.

Municipality ought then to start with immediate laying out of the city on lines too well-known to all who have some knowledge of Municipal Administration and need not be detailed here.

Water-works, drainage, roads hospitals, dispensaries, schools, sanitation should come first. Then there are various other departments.

Nature has given us an excellent opportunity. There should be no fear or stinginess in allowing Quetta to have full civiv powers of Municipal Administra-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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Telephone Manners

There has recently been some correspondence in the London "Times" on this subject which shows that Bombay is not the only place where an improvement is desired in telephone manners.

We ourselves are constantly surprised by the number of people who ring us up and expect us to answer their Clerks and await their arrival at their convenience. Most surprising of all, among them are persons who are hoping to sell us something: surely the worst possible opening for a salesman!

We commend to all subscribers the advice of Mr. DORAN COX:—

"When A wishes to speak to B the correct procedure should be as follows:—A should instruct his Clerk to get through to B's firm; this done, A himself should get into communication with B through B's Clerk. What happens now, too often, is that A instructs his Clerk to get through direct to B, who is aggravated by many questions before he is put through to A, who has kept him waiting while he finishes talking or dictating or whatever little job he has in hand."

When we call to see anyone we do not stand out in the Street and summon his peon to call him to us there.

Another correspondent points out that an additional irritating feature is the frequent anonymity of the person who "tells one to wait":—

"The procedure often is, someone asks me on the telephone "Are you Mr. X"? and on saying 'Yes', I am told to 'Hold on, please'. If the other person would only take the trouble to say who he was or for whom I was to hold on, I could at least fill in the waiting time by considering what my eventual communicant would be speaking to me about, attuning my mind to the subject, and possibly getting together some papers which might have to be referred to. But this disclosure is hardly ever made, and one is left drumming one's pencil on the desk and wondering and waiting and wasting time."

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Abducted And Left In Lonely Jungle

Municipal School Boy's Terrifying Ordeal

Robbed And Left To Perish For Sake Of Ornaments Worth Only Rs. 6-12.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The hearing of an extraordinary case of kidnapping of a Municipal Schoolboy from Wadala to Andheri was decided to-day by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

"Innocence is beaming on his face," said the Magistrate in his judgment, relating to the boy's evidence in the case, "And in a simple way he has related a plain unvarnished tale about the whole incident."

There were three accused. They abducted the boy from Wadala to Andheri and there left him to his fate after robbing him of his ornaments worth Rs. 6-12.

All three were convicted and received sharp sentences of imprisonment.

LEFT TO PERISH

Arguing the question of jurisdiction to try the three accused in the case for three different offences, the Magistrate said that the first offence was one of abduction and not of kidnapping "The boy was taken on the promise," added his Worship, "that clothes would be given to him and that was why he did not raise any alarm or resist."

The accused in the case are: Dattaram Harischandra, Hari Rewji and Pandurang Narayan.

For Sake Of Earrings.

The Magistrate, passing severe strictures on the accused said in the course of his judgment that for the sake of a paltry pair of ear-rings which fetched only Rs 6/12 the accused took an innocent little boy aged 10 to a lonely hilly side and left him alone there in jungle and put him in a state of grave danger to his life.

The Magistrate held that that was a most abominable crime.

All the accused were found guilty and were given deterrent sentences; the first accused was sentenced to one year's R. I. on each count, the second accused (whose conduct, in the opinion of the Magistrate was not open to such grave censure as that of his companions) to three months' R. I. on each count, while the third accused got six months' R. I. on each count.

Forced To Drink

The prosecution story was that on May 15 last accused No. 1 picked up the boy at Wadala and carried him in a Victoria to Mahim and then to Andheri, the following day.

Then the three accused took him to a toddy shop and forced him to drink against his will and when he was intoxicated, they took him by the side of a hill and removed his gold ear-rings.

As the accused were going away the boy tried to run after them, but the third accused threw stones at him and stopped him.

Found By Patel

Then the accused disappeared and the boy was left alone in a lonely and deserted place and might have perished there but for the timely appearance of a village "patel" who by chance was passing through a portion of the jungle and discovered the boy there crying in the wilderness.

The matter was reported to the Andheri Police. In the meanwhile the father of the boy reported his son's disappearance to the Maharbourie Police. The Andheri Police subsequently flashed the information of having found the boy to the Maharbourie Police.

Has Police Jamadar Preference Over Advocate?

Thana Sessions Judge Refers Case To High Court With Recommendation In Favour Of Pleader

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 10.

A reference to the Bombay High Court was made yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code recommending that their Lordships might be pleased to direct Mr. Gilbert Christian to allow Mr. Kondkar, Advocate to appear and conduct the prosecution from the stage at which he was stopped from further conducting the prosecution.

In the meanwhile the proceedings before the Magistrate have been stayed until their Lordships pass orders on this reference.

Facts Of The Case.

The facts of the case are that the applicant (Complainant) had given information to the police sub-inspector of Virar that the opponent (accused) Janka Gopal Koli had caused him hurt with a deadly weapon.

On November 19 last the applicant engaged Mr. Kondkar (B.A., LL.B.) to appear and conduct the prosecution on his behalf before Mr. Gilbert Christian, second class Magistrate of Bassein. Mr. Kondkar presented his "Vakalatnama" and orally moved the Court to allow him to conduct the prosecution. The Magistrate allowed him to do so, and accordingly Mr. Kondkar conducted the prosecution from time to time till March 2 last. On the last day some of the witnesses for the defence were examined and cross-examined. At this stage the police Jamadar of Virar got up and objected, for the first time to Mr. Kondkar appearing on behalf of the prosecution and conducting the prosecution, saying that as it was a police case he had the right as police Jamadar to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown and that Mr. Kondkar could at the most sit by his side and give him instructions. The Magistrate acceded to the request of the police Jamadar and was asked to pass a written order, but he said that his order was sufficient.

The petitioner prayed that the order of the Magistrate be set aside and that Mr. Kondkar be allowed to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. He further contended that his case would be spoiled the more by the police Jamadar conducting the case and that he would sustain irreparable loss.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his Judgment, observed: "In my opinion it is desirable that the police prosecutors in the Bombay Presidency and certain police officers not below a particular rank should be specially empowered by the local Government acting under section 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code on behalf of the Crown as has been done by the Madras and U.P. Governments."

Failure Of Justice

Proceeding the Judge opined: "A permission could not be withdrawn unless the magistrate is satisfied that the person to whom the permission had been granted is guilty of improper behaviour or is conducting the case in such a way as to cause failure of justice."

"A Magistrate", continued the Judge," is not bound to withdraw that permission simply because a police officer, who does not hold the privileges of a Public Prosecutor, appears before him and wants to conduct the prosecution at any subsequent stage of the proceedings."

Continuing the Sessions Judge said: "So far as the present case is concerned it is quite clear that there was no good reason to withdraw the permission granted to Mr. Kondkar to conduct the prosecution to its end, merely because the police Jamadar wanted to appear at that stage and himself claimed the right to conduct the same."

In making a reference to the High Court, the Judge observed: "It appears I myself have no power to direct the Magistrate to allow Mr. Kondkar to conduct the prosecution to its end."

Mr. D. A. Dandekar, Advocate, appeared for the applicant. Mr. D. J. Raje, assistant Public Prosecutor, for the crown and Mr. A. P. Pradhan, Advocate, for the opponent (Janki Gopal Koli).

STABBED IN VICTORIA

Alleged Crime By Paramour Who Was Refused Money

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The refusal of a woman to supply her unemployed paramour with money whenever he demanded it, is alleged to have been the motive for a stabbing outrage in the city on Monday evening.

Deobai Rauba was stabbed on the wrist with a knife in the open street at 8th Khetwadi lane, while she was travelling in a hack victoria.

Khemchand Rewaji, who is alleged to have been responsible for the crime, was arrested by the Maharbouri police and produced before Mr. I. N. Mehta, presidency magistrate, to-day.

The magistrate ordered the suspect to be releasd on a bail of Rs. 100 with one surety in like amount. Rs. 50 to be deposited, in default, to be remanded to police custody till July 24.

Deobai, the mistress of the suspect, had lodged a complaint with the police that Khemchand used to harass her often for money and assault her when he found that money was not forthcoming. Ultimately she decided to quit his protection and on Monday last she moved her belongings to her friend's at 11, Khetwadi lane, Bombay. She was returning in a victoria to the room of the suspect, when according to her, Khemchand jumped into the moving vehicle slapped her on the face, and whipping out a knife stabbed her on the wrist. Subsequently she was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

3 SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Thrown Acid On Prostitutes

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three persons who, for the last one week, were alleged to have been threatening two prostitutes of Falkland Road with assault, if they failed to hand over their daily earnings to them, were rounded up by the Maharbouri police on Tuesday on the charge of causing hurt and abetment, respectively, to the two prostitutes, by throwing some corrosive acid on them.

Wazir Hayatkhan, Abdul Usman and Naribdas Balai, the three suspects were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, and were ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 150 and one surety in like amount, Rs. 75 to be deposited.

Sonubai and Chandrabai, residing at Falkland Road, it was stated, were approached by the three suspects several times during the last week, and were threatened with assault if they failed to give them their earnings. Both the women refused to comply with the request. On Monday evening the demand was repeated. As it was not met, it was alleged, Usman and Balai, returned afterwards with a glass of some corrosive acid, and threw it at the two prostitutes, and disappeared through a by-lane. They were later arrested by the police.

The victims of this outrage were removed to the hospital for treatment. One of them had been detained there as her face and eyes were scalded badly by the acid.

BOMBAY COUNCIL RESIGNATIONS

Governor Nominates Two New Members To Fill Vacancies

An extraordinary issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the Governor has accepted the resignations of Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., and Major A. M. V. Hesterlow, I.M.S., of their offices of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from July 10.

The Governor is further pleased, for the purpose of sub-section (1) of section 72-A of the Government of India Act and in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, to nominate Messrs. G. B. Soparkar and J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Cricket season opened at Baroda when the Anavil Cricket team met the Amin Cricket Team on the Parade Ground, on Monday, which, under very exciting circumstances, resulted in the win for the former by 7 runs.

TRADE MARK INFRINGED

Set Purpose Of Injuring Plaintiff's Trade, Says Mr. Justice Chitre

Nominal damages were awarded to the plaintiffs and their exclusive right over the "Lion" brand and proceatn and other allied materials was established in the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Chitre at the Bombay High Court on Monday in the case in which Sale Mahomed Padamsee and Co. importers and dealers in in porcelain and glassware alleged that one Fazal Pirmanomed Manekai, another importer of porcelain ware infringed on their exclusive right over the "Lion" trade mark by importing materials having a similar mark.

The plaintiffs stated that for the last thirty years they had been importing into India and selling in Indian markets porcelain ware, glassware and crockery bearing the design of a lion, so that the said mark and the word "Lion" in connection with the said goods was exclusively associated with goods imported and sold by them. They got that trade mark registered in 1925.

Subsequently, when it was found that the defendant was importing cheaper porcelain ware from Japan bearing a similar trade mark the plaintiffs objected to the defendants infringement upon their rights and demanded that the defendants thenceforward should cease importing them and wanted all the goods having the Lion brand in his possession to be handed over to them for the purpose of obliterating the marks.

In spite of giving an undertaking to that effect, the plaintiffs alleged, the defendant imported further shipments of goods bearing the same brand. The goods so imported had been detained by the Customs authorities at the instance of the plaintiffs.

The defendant contended that though the Lion brand was common to the trade mark on the goods imported by him and that on the plaintiffs', the more dominant feature of the latter was the plaintiffs' name and two concentric circles, and on that ground he denied that the mark on his goods was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' and that he was trying to pass off his goods as those of the Plaintiffs, as was alleged by the latter. He also denied that he was aware of the exclusive right of the plaintiffs over the said trade mark. The defendant on the other hand, made a counterclaim for damages for the wrongful refusal to release his goods detained by the Customs authorities at the instance of the plaintiffs, in spite of his undertaking not to import any further stocks of the same brand.

On the strength of the documentary and other evidence before him, His Lordship oversved "It is impossible to believe that the defendant is ignorant of the right and title claimed by the plaintiffs in this particular brand" and added that the action of the defendant was not innocent "but that it was on a set purpose of doing harm and injury to the plaintiffs in their trade."

In view of the fact that the defendant had done everything in his power to refrain from further infringing the trade mark, His Lordship decreed as above and dismissed the counterclaims of the defendant.

LANDLADY'S NOSE BITTEN OFF

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Following an altercation over the question of long outstandings with his landlady, Mohanbai, Sindhoo Krishna was alleged to have caught hold of her hand and bitten her nose off completely yesterday.

The woman was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, while Sindhoo was marched off to Police custody.

The De Lisle Road Police placed him before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day and was ordered to be released on bail pending further inquiries.

Mr. Hallam of Delise Road Police is making inquiries.

INVALID CONSTABLE COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the City Coroner to-day at the inquest held on the body of Sitaram Bhanji Khot, aged 50, a constable attached to the Princess Street Police, who was found hanging from a peg in the wall of his room on Tuesday morning.

A chronic asthmatic complaint coupled with disappointment at not being retired on invalid pension, might have led the deceased to kill himself was the suggestion made by a cousin of the deceased in his evidence before the Coroner.

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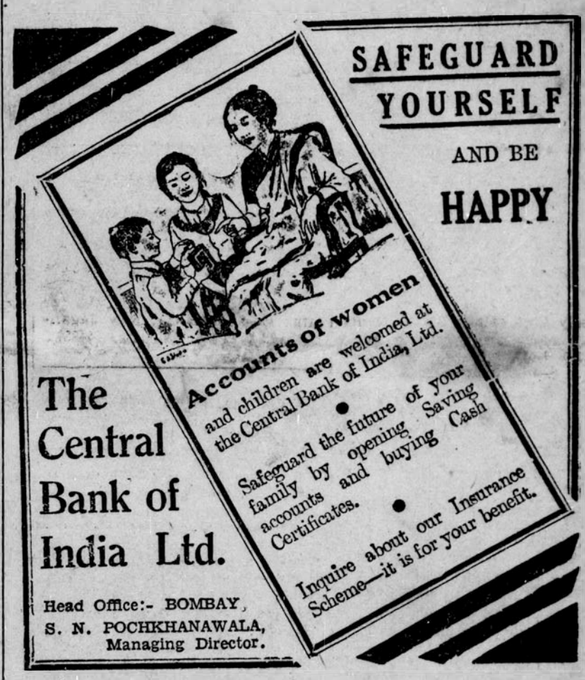
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RIGHT OF VOTE FOR POLICE OFFICIALS

Amendments To Electoral Rules In Provinces

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Sixth Schedule to the Government of India Bill as amended in the Committee and on Report in the House of Commons contains certain franchise qualifications for the Provincial Legislative Assembly in the Presidency proper and Sind in addition to those summarised in the Press Note dated the 11th June, 1935. As a result, the following persons will also be entitled to be enrolled on the electoral roll of a territorial constituency of the Provincial Legislative Assembly in the Presidency proper and Sind provided they have resided for a period of 180 days in the previous financial year in a house within the constituency or certain limits thereof and are otherwise qualified:—

(1) Retired, pensioned or discharged officers or members of the Indian Police forces;

(2) the pensioned widows or the pensioned mothers of officers or men of British India police forces;

(3) the wives of retired pensioned or discharged officers or men of British India police forces.

It should be noted that persons eligible under (2) and (3) above will not be enrolled except on application. In order to facilitate enrolment of women, an application from a woman by letter or by her husband on her behalf will be accepted.

NEW DEFINITIONS.

It should also be noted that for purposes of franchise for the reformed legislative bodies the expressions "European", "Anglo-Indian and "Indian Christian" are defined as follows in the amended Bill:—

"A European" means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is of European descent and who is not a native of India as defined in section six of the Government of India Act, 1870;

"An Anglo-Indian" means a person whose father or any of whose male progenitors in the male line is of European descent but who is a native of India as defined in the said section six;

"An Indian Christian" means a person who professes any form of the Christian religion and is not a European or an Anglo-Indian.

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SOCCER SHOTS

Rovers Cup And Satiranjan Shield

(By Whistle)

Although there is nearly a month for the Rovers Cup and the Satiranjan Shield to commence, entries are already coming up to the Western India Football Association and Indian Football League respectively. The entries for the Rovers Cup will be closed on the 3rd proximo and the tournament will start on the 10th, while the entries for the Satiranjan Shield will I understand, be accepted up to the 28th instant and the tournament will start in the first week of August. The entry fees for the respective tournaments are Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 plus an affiliation fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 3 respectively for those teams which are not already affiliated to the organising bodies.

Interesting Entries For Rovers Cup.

The Rovers Tournament promises to be very interesting indeed. Most of those teams which figured prominently last year will be seen again. The absence of the holders, the Sherwood Foresters who have left India, will be keenly felt. York and Lancaster, the runners-up, are going to make a bold bid for the Cup again. Among the other notable entrants are the King's Regiment from Jubbulpore, 15th Field Brigade, also from the same station, Essex Regiment from Nasirabad, Gloucester Regiment from Mhow, Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona and the Bangalore Muslims. Besides these, there are those who are now playing in the Harwood League. I understand the Durhams have entered as many as three teams which indicates that they are going to have a large say in the matter of the ultimate destination of the Rovers Cup. As it is they have made sure of the Harwood League Championship for themselves.

What About The Chinese Team?

By the time the entries close, there will be many more teams enlisted both from the City and up-country. Efforts are being made by the authorities to secure the entry of that mysterious Chinese team who have been boosted upto the seventh heaven without anybody knowing their whereabouts. At last the confirmation comes from Calcutta that there is every possibility of their participation in the I.F.A. Shield. In that case, we in Bombay may also have a chance of seeing them translating their reputation into vivid reality.

There is also a probability of the Mahomedan Sporting Club, the Calcutta League Champions for two years in succession, of renewing their acquaintance with this City. They are quite a different team from what we saw in 1931. They have picked players from all parts of India, from Peshawar to Bangalore, and play shod or bare-feet as the situation demands. It is greatly for the latter reason that they have been successful in the Calcutta League.

Indian League XI For Rovers Cupp

It is possible that the Indian League will enter a team for the Rovers Cup. I have no doubt that a selection of the best players now playing at Parel will make a formidable combination and they are sure to extend the strongest side in the tournament. But the difficulty of the I. F. L. Committee is, as I am told, that they will not have a free choice of the players some of their affiliated teams will enter on their own account and thus reduce the field of selection considerably. Even then, I think the I. F. L. would be in a position to put up a respectable side.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD OPEN TO ALL LOCAL TEAMS.

Unlike the Rovers Tournament, the Satiranjan Shield is open for competition to local teams only. Not that the I.F.L. would refuse entries from outsiders, but they cannot afford to invite up-country teams, promising them a portion of their expenses. They would however accept entries from any team in the City, irrespective of caste, colour, creed or nationality. The Council hope that most of the local clubs would compete in their tournament.

MATCHES UNDER MONSOON CONDITIONS.

The week that has just elapsed was notorious for its freakish weather conditions. It rained and poured especially in the evenings to ruin the day's sport. The results are an indication of the unpalatable nature of things overhead and under-foot to which the players were subjected. At times the Cooperage ground was converted into a veritable lake and the players revelled in a kind of water polo, much to the amusement of the spectators. The conditions were not much different either at Parel. But the programmes at both places were gone through without a hitch.

RUDE SHOCKS TO DURHAMS AND FIELD BRIGADE.

The Durhams, after snubbing the staff and Departmental by 4 goals to nil on Wednesday received a rude shock from the Bombay City on Friday. So well did the City defence barricade their fortress that the Infantrymen found it impossible to penetrate their goal. The credit for this goes in a large measure to Herbert Lynn who staved off the pissant and persistent attacks of the Colaba forwards with commendable pluck and courage. In their previous encounters, the Durhams had defeated both these teams by a couple of goals.

The 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee had a worse experience at the hands of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Somerset Light Infantry from Poona. In their first engagements with them they had defeated them by three goals each. Now the Gymkhana who have a special aptitude for playing on a water-logged field, held them to a goal-less draw on Thursday, and the Poona Infantry went further to beat them by a solitary goal.

MORE DRAWN GAMES.

Two more drawn games were registered during the period. Confident though they were on account of their previous victory by the odd goal in three over the Staff and Department, the Somersets failed to go beyond the score of one goal all.

The two civilian teams in the League, the Bombay City and Bombay Gymkhana reproduced their previous score of one goal each in a match which was far from exciting or spectacular. Unless the forwards on both sides show considerable improvement, nothing tangible can be expected of them.

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Lost To Test Cricket

LARWOOD.

Larwood & Voce Will Not Play For England

LONDON, July 10.

"The Daily Telegraph" states that Larwood and Voce have declined the opportunity to be considered by the Test Match selectors, as possible players for England.

This was contingent on the withdrawal of newspaper comments they made last year during the body-line controversy.

The Notts professionals declined to retract the statements made and also indicated that they do not wish again to be considered in connection with representative cricket.

VOCE.

GOAN GIRL GETS RS. 1,000 DAMAGES

High Court Passes Consent Decree In Breach Of Promise Suit

Mr. Justice Blackwell passed a consent decree at the Bombay High Court on Tuesday in the suit filed by Ismalia da Silva, a Goan girl claiming damages of Rs. 10,000 from J. C. Pinto for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

The parties took a consent decree, whereby a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 for damages and Rs. 1,250 for costs of the suit. The whole amount was to be pa'd in instalments of Rs. 50 a month. The defendant agreed to give a charge over his share in an immovable property situate at Goa.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, instructed by Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. L. Rodrigues, with Mr G. S. Cleur Brown, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, ap-

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

Husband To Stand His Trial At Thana Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 10.

Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, committed yesterday Lakshman Sajanya Chawan, of Bombay, to take his trial at the Thana sessions court on a charge of having murdered his first wife Salubai alias Rukhmini after taking her to Chambur on the night of May 10 last.

The prosecution story is that Chawan had two wives. The deceased Saluabi was his first wife and had four children from him. She was living at Sawri in the Mandangad Petha of the Ratnagiri district for the last two years at her father's place with her children, as the accused was not taking proper care of her and children. The accused was staying at Vithalwadi (Bombay) with his second wife and was doing domestic service of a Gujarati by name Madhavji Dharamshi (Bhatia). Lately he was alone at Bombay. The deceased Salubai came to Bombay a few days before this incident and stayed at a room in Gaiwadi where people from her parent's side were residing. The accused went to Gaiwadi and brought her to his room in Vithalwadi. There were harsh words exchanged between the two as a sequel to her refusal to allow him his conjugal rights.

On the evening of May 10 last he took her out for shopping and from Byculla they went to Sion by train. Thence the accused took her to a lonely space, stabbed her there with his pen-knife causing her three incised wounds and eight other injuries.

Water Inspector Mr. Pereira informed the sub-inspector of Kurla police about the gruesome find at about 8 a.m. on May 11 last.

Later the Ghatkopar police officer held an inquest on the dead body and took a photo of the corpse.

In the meanwhile the accused had informed the Dongri police that his wife was missing since the evening of May 10 last.

In the course of the investigation the photo was identified by her relatives as that of Salubai alias Rukhmini, wife of the accused. The accused was arrested by the Ghatkopar police on the night of May 14. His confession was recorded by the Resident Magistrate on May 21 after due warning.

"The London Gazettee" states that Colonel M. Saunders, Aide-de-Camp to the King, has been promoted Major-General.

CHOLERA PERSISTS IN PARLA

Municipal Measures To Check Epidemic

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, July 10.

Again during the last few days, two cases of cholera have occurred at Vile Parle. The first case was rushed to the Arthur Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases and the patient was discharged two days ago, but the latter proved fatal yesterday morning.

The Vile Parle Municipality have constituted an Epidemic Committee and have co-opted on this Committee prominent medical men of the town. They are meeting frequently to review the situation and devise measures to check the epidemic.

Santa Cruz reported 5 attacks three days ago. The Bandra Municipality is taking all possible measures to prevent the spread of this disease.

PARLE MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. E. S. Ghaswala, the Hon. Magistrate of Andheri, has tendered his resignation owing to indifferent health which has also necessitated his exit from the Vile Parle Municipality of which he was the chairman. Father Fernandes who has been transferred to a parish in Bombay, will have also to resign from the Bench. Government will now have to nominate two gentlemen to fill the Bench.

At the last meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality, Mr. S. N. Kalbag was unanimously elected chairman of the Managing Committee, in place of Mr. Ghaswala, whose resignation from the Municipality was accepted a fortnight ago. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt was elected a member of the Managing Committee.

POLICEMAN ON DUTY ATTACKED

Two Accused Get Jail And Third Gets Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, July 10.

Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Babu 'alias' Vishram Ganu, Ganpat Dhondi Gurav and Nathya Gyanu Gosavi stood charged with assaulting police constable on duty at Old Kurla 'naka' on the night of April 12 last.

The prosecution story was that Sitaram Vishram, a police constable was on duty at Old Kurla 'naka' on the night of April 12 last. Mr. Nachane, a clerk in the Resident Magistrate's office, went to him at about 10-30 p.m. and informed him that three-four drunkards were creating a row in front of his house. Accompanied by Mr. Nachane, when the constable was proceeding towards the house of Mr. Nachane, they saw the three accused coming from the opposite direction. When the constable told him to come to the police staion, the latter gave a push to the former, and the second accused took off the baton from the constable's belt. All the three accused began to beat him with fist blows. They caught the constable and felled him down and gave him more fist blows. He was also struck with the baton on the shoulder and both the legs. On hearing the screams of the constable one Abdul Gafoor and two others came there and the three accused ran away with the baton. The constable was then taken to his dispensary and a complaint was lodged. The first two accused were arrested, and the third accused, who was absconding, surrendered himself on May 2 in the Resident Magistrate's Court.

CHARGE DENIED.

The accused denied the charges and put forward a plea of alibi. Babu and Ganpat said that they were sleeping at their rooms on the night when the police constable came and awoke them and took them to the police station. The third accused said that he was living in Bombay and had come to see his mother.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate, in the course of his Judgment, observed that the prosecution evidence regarding theft of baton was not satisfactory and hence charge was not framed regarding that portion of the complaint. The first accused started the trouble when the constable caught his hand. The second accused took off the baton from the complainant's belt and began to strike him with it. They were the chief offenders and deserved deterrent sentences. Babu and Ganpat were therefor sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default two month's hard labour.

Mr. Gokhale, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. V. N. Vedak for the defence.

BILL COLLECTOR REMANDED

Alleged To Have Misappropriated School Fees.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 219-8-0, being the amount of fees collected from parents of twelve students during May, Joseph A. Fernandez, a bill collector in the Christ Church High School at Byculla was arrested by the police on Tuesday.

At the Mazagaon Court, he was remanded to custody till July 19..

A London message says the death has occurred of Mr. Stephen Harris Covernton of the Indian Civil Service.—Reuter.

ALLEGED LOVERS' TRAGEDY

Newspaper Reports Contradicted

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"Newspaper reports about the tragic death of Pandit Lekhiram's daughter, who is alleged to have committed suicide with a motor-driver, are very much exaggerated. For example, the story of the supposed love between his daughter and the driver is not true. I have made inquiries and the true version of the sad incident is as follows:—

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED.

Hazarilal, the dead motor-driver, did not belong to the Pundit's community, but used to pay visits to his premises off and on. The Pandit's daughter was not 15 or 16 years old, as alleged, but was only 13. The love affair of a minor of this age was hence an improbability. What, happened was that on 1st July, the motor-driver left Pandit's premises with a sum of Rs. 300, which was entrusted to him for being remitted to a certain person. It was discovered after some time that the Pandit's daughter was missing. On inquiries being made the Pandit learnt that she was seen in the car of the driver by some persons. The matter was then reported to the police for investigation. It was not till 3rd July that Pandit heard of her whereabouts. On the said date, he learnt that her dead body and also that of the driver were discovered in a place near Bhiwandi.

The story of love and suicide is discredited. The story of her dead body being found in a close embrace with that of the driver is also denied.

BROKE INTO MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL

Magistrate Refuses Bail To Suspects

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Muslims taking advantage of the summer vacation are alleged to have broken into a Municipal Girls' School at Khandi Moholla and are stated to have removed a Singer sewing machine and embroidery.

When the school reopened on June 15, Mrs. Makbobi Sheikh Hayat, Headmistress found the articles missing and lodged a complaint with the Nagpada police.

Enquiries instituted by them resulted in the arrest of one Mohamad Sharif Mohamad Roshan on Tuesday noon.

He is alleged to have made a statement that he along with Samdanai Sadaruddin stole the property and then disposed of it to another party who paid only Rs. 2 for same.

Acting on this statement, the police arrested later Umar Ahmad and Samdani Sadaruddin.

When they were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court, Bombay Mr. Isaac applied for remand on bail of Umar Ahmad to whom the property is stated to have been handed over.

The magistrate held that no case for his release had been made out and since the property had not been recovered he rejected the application for bail and remanded the accused to police custody for a week.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association has protested against "U.P.G.O. No. 1000/VI-1776-1930 dated April1 1935, which has promulgated the new Provision Rules thereby bringing the entire medical profession to direct slur,"

WHO APPOINTS WARDENS

Magistrate's Question To Witness In Church Dispute Case

Three witnesses were examined on Tuesday in the case in which C. Walton and Rangim of Kurla are being prosecuted by Mathew Rodrigues for alleged assault and abetment, and illegal removal of property from the Kurla Church compound, when it came up for further hearing before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, at the Dadar Police Court, Bombay.

The case is a sequel to the dispute between the Vicar of Kurla and the Committee of Management of the Kurla Church, as to the control and administration of the Church property.

VICAR AS ADMINISTRATOR?

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, Counsel for the first accused, Mathew Rodrigues, said that he entered into a contract with the Vicar of the Church for the mango crop in the Church "wadi" at Mahim and had paid earnest money of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20, each in two instalments. The contract was for Rs. 45.

Q—Who engaged the lawyer for this case? Myself.

Q—Who gave you the money?—Padre.

Witness, continuing, said that he knew that Walton was coming to the "Wadi," but he did not look after the supervision of the property. The supervision was in the hands of the Vicar.

Rev. Father N. F. A. Manthero, when cross-examined, said that as the Administrator of the Church he managed the Church property and the four Church Wardens acted only as an advisory body.

Mr. Karbhari: For some time there has been a dispute with regard to the management of the Church property, is it not?—Yes.

WHO APPOINTS WARDENS.

In answer to a question from the Magistrate, witness said that the Church Wardens were appointed by the Archbishop but their names were recommended by the Vicar.

(Counsel: Is it not a fact that the parishioners elect the Wardens?

Witness: No, that is not true.

Court: Is the Archbishop guided by the names suggested to him?

Mr. Karbhari: Your Worship, that question is not relevant.

Mr. Godhino, (Counsel for the complainant): It is a very material question.

Magistrate: My question naturally arises from your question.

Mr. Karbhari: If, as you say, the wardens are elected and not nominated, then the Archbishop or the Vicar, is bound by the election.

Witness replied that the parishioners used to submit about 16 names out of which he took four names and recommended them to the Archbishop. The Archbishop was not bound to accept these names.

Mr. Karbhari: What is your authority to say that the Archbishop is not bound to accept these names?

Witness: Canon Law, 82 and 83.

Examined by Mr. Godhino, counsel for the complainant, Father Manthero said that his memory had weakened after a recent serious illness.

The acting Vicar of Kurla, Rev. Father F. X. L. Fernandes, deposed that on the 14th of February last, the Archbishop dismissed the wardens of the Church and the parishioners had protested against it. Since that time there had been a dispute regarding the right of the Archbishop to dispense with the Warden's services.

Further hearing has been postponed to July 23.

Mr. P. Godhino assisted by Mr. Franklin D'Souza appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. M. M. Karbhari and J. L. Parlekar acted on behalf of the accused.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

Driver Who Did His Best To Avert Fatality Praised at Inquest.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of Raibai Dada, who died on July 3 as the result of a motor accidnt at Nisbet Road, Mazagaon, the Coroner's jury a verdict of accidental death and praised the driver of the lorry for doing his best to avert the tragedy.

It transpires that the driver of the lorry sounded the horn when he saw the woman crossing his path, but finding that she had come perilously near to the lorry, he applied the brakes and swerved to the left. The lorry skidded along the road dashed against a tree and turned turtle, the rear of it striking the woman fatally. The victim was immediately removed to the Hospital, where she died.

Ten inches of rain fell upto Wednesday at Baroda. Farmers are feeling relief as the rain fall is sufficient for sowing operations.

THEFT SUSPECT IN HOSPITAL

Alleged To Have Attempted Suicide Following Arrest

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The strange behaviour of a suspect who was alleged to have stabbed himself in the abdomen with a pen-knife in front of the Lamington Road Police Station while he was being brought back to the lock-up after inquiries, was described at the Girgaum Police Court, to-day, when the police put up for remand Sakharam Ganoo Shirke, on a charge of attempt to commit suicide.

It appears that a fortnight back Sakharam was arrested by the police in connection with a theft case and was subsequently taken to his hut at Boris, Sonapur, Queens Road, for inquiries. While he was there, he managed to smuggle a penknife, and on his return to the police station was stated to have stabbed himself with it.

As there was no evidence of theft the case against him was later withdrawn by the police.

The suspect is still lying at the J. J. Hospital, where he had been detained for treatment.

The Magistrate remanded the suspect to police custody pending his recovery.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

Motorist Discharged

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 9.

Mr. James Clegg, an English motor-owner-driver of Bombay, who was prosecuted by the Kalyan police for driving his car on the Bombay-Agra Road between Bhiwandi and Kalyan in a rash and negligent manner and causing grievous hurt to a pedestrian by name Jankibai on the morning of April 4 last, was discharged by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan to-day.

Mr. S. P. Sathe, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, Barrister, for the defence.

The prosecution story was that on April 4 last at about 8-30 a.m. the accused's car in trying to overtake two bullock carts swerved to the wrong side of the road on the outskirts of Kalyan and ran over a Hindu woman by name Janki It was alleged that the brakes were defective and that the car was travelling fast. The injured woman was removed to the hospital where her right leg had to be amputated above the knee.

The accused's defence was that while entering Kalyan he saw a bullock-cart ahead going in the same direction. He sounded the horn several times to warn the driver of the bullock cart of his approach. He was travelling at a speed between 10 to 15 miles an hour. On coming almost abreast of the bullock-cart, the woman rushed in so suddenly that it was impossible to prevent an accident. However he did all that was humanly possible by Jamming on the brakes and swerving violently to the right, stopping the car in about its own length. Inspite of that the left head lamp struck the woman. He took her to the hospital and reported the matter to the police sub-inspector. The brakes of his car were quite all right. He was driving a motor-car for the last 15 years and had absolutely a clear license.

The Magistrate, discharged the accused.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 10, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 9, 1354
Parsi: Behman 8, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 8m
Sunset: 7h 20m
High Tide: 8-00 18-52
Low Tide: 1-03 13-46
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division) Bombay City vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Result of D. O. Examination University Building, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Kathiawar' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Vanburen' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Theory to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

Mr. B. B. Vyas will meet his students in Gujarati Literature to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

LECTURE ON VILLAGE UPLIFT

Sjt. Ravishanker Vyas will speak on "Village Uplift and Reorganization" at Chhavni's Buildings, Vile Parle at 7-45 a.m. to-day (Thursday)

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O S K steamer 'Choko Maru' left Sakito on July 5 and is due to arrive Bombay on July 26 via usual ports.

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Van Buren V-37' will arrive here on the 11th instant at 2 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday, the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

LECTURE ON GITA

At the Maharashtriya Arya Samaj, Lower Parel (Kelabag Fergusson Road) to-day (Thursday), Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwat Gita at 7p.m. (S.T.)

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The Free English night classes of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will now be conducted under the personal supervision of Syed Qummurul Huda. The classes are regularly conducted from 9 to 10 p.m. (S.T.).

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Cardinal RICHELIEU
starring
GEORGE ARLISS
with Maureen O'Sullivan
A 20th CENTURY PICTURE
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

Free List Suspended.

THE REGAL
(The Theatre Magnificent.)
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
POPULAR REVIVALS OF
GARBO HITS!
TO-DAY:
MATA HARI
TO-MORROW
QUEEN CHRISTINA

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Painted Veil." At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Cardinal Richelieu." Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWASTIK—"Ah-E-Mazluman" or "Wailings of the Oppressed" and Quetta 'Quake topical. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Special Zanana show for ladies and children on Thursday at 1-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1935". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Little Minister" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"College Girl." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Shahi Lutera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Husn" or "Beauty Caravan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki-Beti". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"Rin-Tin-Tin" and "Lightning Warrior". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—Marathi "Usha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European records. 2 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour. European programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Here and There. 6-40 p.m. Symphony Concert. The London Philharmonic Orchestra. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk by Mary Grant. 7-45 p.m. Interval. European Programme. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-25 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. Recitations from Holy Koran. 9 p.m. Time signal. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Studio Concert. 8-20 p.m. Herman Darewski and his Band, relayed from Bridlington Spa Royal Hall, Bridlington. 9 p.m. Talk: Mr. Cherry Kearton. 9-15 p.m. An Organ Recital by Gilbert Mills, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down

TEACHERS' COMPANION

"Child Is Soul Of Modern Educational System"

Under the auspices of the Dalton Training Institute, Prof. A. M. Modi and Mr. P. R. Rao spoke on "Teachers' Companions", on Saturday evening in the Bombay Education League's High School Hall, with Prof. U. S. Shukla in the chair.

Prof. Modi gave an interesting account of the uses of charts, maps, pictures etc.' and explained how they can be made use of by a resourceful teacher to stimulate self-activity and interest in children.

Mr. P. R. Rao finely interpreted the "Teachers' Companion" as the living child the soul of modern educational system, who is at once the most complex, plastic and wonderful of the human species.

PARADISE OF PLAY

He spoke on the contributions made by various educationists, past and present, to promote the happiness of the child, and said that the new child has come to occupy a Paradise of Play on this planet, that would enkindle the jealousies of the old, who may long to New Children again to enjoy the blessings thereof.

The bed-rock of the school discipline, he said, must be Love....."that perfect love that casteth out fear". Many a savage can be effectively brought round by kindness.

ROLE OF TEACHER

He then dealt on the role of schoolmaster. The Indian teacher is handicapped by many disadvantages for want of co-operation between school and home. He did not blame the parents or guardians who had to work whole day to eke out a living. Nevertheless, this state of apathy should not continue if India is to be in the vanguard of Nations. The teacher must unselfishly do for his 'companions' what the home has failed to do. "The child is first the family then the city and finally the whole nation. By equipping his companion with the necessary armour to face the storms of life, the teacher serves the whole Nation. It is the duty of the teacher more than that of a politician or statesman, to imbue the children with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellowmen.

Prof. Shukla complimented the lecturers and wished that the teachers of Bombay would pass on the torch of Indian civilization untarnished from generations to generations.

TO REPRESENT INDIA IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 10.

The following communique has been issued:

The representatives of India at the September session of the Assembly League of Nations will be: (1) H. H. the Aga Khan, (2) Sir Denys Pray and (3) Rai Bahadur Bapna, with the Honourable Bijay Kumar Basu as Substitute Delegate United Press.

The military and the public rendered yeoman's service in saving from destruction the Sikh Gurdwara and Bohra Masjid situated on the Hazar Trunk Road in Abbotabad.

City Fathers In Session

Not Appealing To Privy Council

Corporation Decides To Fill Up Vacancy

MR. S. K. BARODAWALA ELECTED BY CO-OPTION

In spite of the decision of the highest tribunal in the land regarding the Mandvi Ward election, an attempt was made on Wednesday evening to appeal against that judgment to the Privy Council.

The attempt proved, however, abortive and the Corporation by an overwhelming majority resolved to direct the Municipal Commissioner to fill the one vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ramji Bharmal from "B" Ward by bye-election.

MAYOR EXPLAINS.

At the outset Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, intimated that the Municipal Commissioner had received a letter from the Municipal Solicitors regarding the appeal preferred by the Municipal Corporation in the High Court against the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia. The Mayor said, according to the Act, the Municipal Commissioner was empowered to fill up the vacancy. He wished however to be guided by the Corporation. In the course of the letter, the Municipal Solicitors stated that their Lordships (The Officiating Chief Justice and Hon. Mr. Justice Chitre) in the course of the judgment had added that there was no reason to assume that the Municipality would not proceed to fill the vacancy according to law but they refrained from expressing any opinion as to how that vacancy should be filled.

COUNSEL'S ADVICE.

As the latter question had been left open the Solicitors proceeded to state: "Our counsel (Advocate-General and Mr B. J. Desai) advise that the question as to how to proceed to fill the vacancy calls for further consideration and the Corporation should not hasten to take action in this matter at once. That although no direction has been made by the court as to the manner in which the vacancy should be filled, it was in the contemplation of their Lordships, at least Hon. Mr. Justice Chitre, that the vacancy should be filled by bye-election. Under the circumstances the Municipal Solicitors advised not to hasten to fill up the vacancy but to take the joint opinion of Advocate-General and Mr. B. J. Desai in regard to this matter and also on the question of filling up of the 15 vacancies of the "B" Ward.

The Mayor said, the certified copy of the Appellate Court judgment had not been received yet. If the Corporation desired, they could postpone consideration or proceed with the matter of filling up the one vacancy.

VOTERS' PRIVILEGE.

Sir H. P. Mody moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to fill up the one vacancy by bye-election.

He said, it was the privilege of the voters to return a councillor and the Corporation should accord the voters their privilege. It was no use going to higher court of appeal after having considered judgment from two eminent courts.

Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition.

He said when the Corporation resolved last week to appeal against the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia there was no doubt in their mind that Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia was right. They welcomed the judgment of the appellate court and he thought they should not waste any more money over this question.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala supported the proposition and said the Corporation went to the highest court in the land so that there might be no doubt in future if a similar case arose.

SHEER WASTE OF MONEY.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta also supported the proposition and said if they went to court again, it would be sheer waste of money.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to take joint counsel's opinion and in the meantime not to proceed with the bye-election.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal seconded the amendment.

At this stage a closure was moved and the amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

BARODAWALA ELECTED.

The Corporation elected by co-option, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala in place of Mr. J. H. Vora from "Byy Ward by a large majority. There were four candidates, viz.:—Mr. S. K. Barodawala who received 37 votes, Miss Maniben Kara, 31 votes, Dr. J. V. Vora 28 votes and Dr. Sheikh only one vote.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

ONE MONTH FOR MOLESTING SCHOOL GIRL

Children Must Be Protected From Such Idlers, Says Magistrate

Remarking that the accused might not have intended to do more than what he had actually done, Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, sentenced on Wednesday Ganpat Dhondu Jadoo, a coolie, to one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of molesting a Municipal School girl at Dadar on July 7.

In the course of his order the Magistrate stated that the accused appeared to be addicted to "ganja" and as he had been under the influence of that intoxicating drug, he had been playing pranks with the school girls but the school children, remarked the Magistrate, had to be protected from the molestation of such street idlers

The accused pleaded guilty.

USEFUL WORK IN PAST YEAR

Jamnadas Compliments Union Of G. I. P. Rly. Accounts Staff

The sixth annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Accounts Staff Union was held on Saturday last in the office of the Chief Accounts Officer, V. T. Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Mr. Moole one of the Secretaries of the Union, presented the Annual Report of the Managing Committee and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1934-35 and the same were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolutions relating to the grievances and demands of the staff were discussed and passed unanimously.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then spoke and in the course of his address he reviewed the working of the Union. He complimented the Managing Committee for the useful work done and congratulated the Union and the Chief Accounts Officer for the existence of happy and cordial relations between them.

He then explained the results of the deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation which met the Railway Board recently and observed that if the workers of all the Railways would organise properly the Federation would be able to get their grievances redressed. In this connection, he strongly condemned the attitude of some of the Agents of the Railways in not recognising the workers' Unions on some excuse or the other.

Referring to the impending constitutional reforms he observed that although he condemned them in so far as the transfer of power to the people was concerned he was glad that the labour was going to get more seats in the Legislative and hoped the opportunity to voice the feeling of the workers would not be lost.

Concluding he exhorted the members to strengthen the Union and thanked them for re-electing him President of the Union for the next year.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

TRIBUTE TO TATAS' EMPLOYEES

General Manager's Circular Letter To Workmen

The General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., in the course of a circular letter to the workmen of Jamshedpur says:—

In September of last year I was able to tell you that the Directors of the Steel Company had sanctioned a bonus of one month's salary to certain employees and one half month's salary to other employees.

During the year ending last March, the Company was fortunate in that for the larger part of the year the higher import duties were effective and consequently the Company was able to obtain for its products a higher average price than it will do for the current year.

The Agents and the Directors have generously decided to recognize the loyal and whole-hearted efforts of its workmen by distributing a bonus and sharing its success with them, but it is only able to do so because the profits were large and above the level that can ordinarily be expected. Now that the new lower duties have come into force, we certainly will not be able to earn in the future what we have done in the past and it will be necessary for one and all of us to put our shoulders together and work harder if we are to earn anywhere near the profit in the future which we have been able to earn in the past.

The Directors have expressed their appreciation of the efforts of its employees in a very practical way.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Marriage Hygiene Classes

Possibly for the first time in the history of Bombay, lectures on marriage hygiene and elementary sexology will be delivered in the city by men who are expert in the subjects. It is no exaggeration to say that many of our young men and women know nothing or next to nothing about marriage hygiene and, in more cases than not, this ignorance has wrought havoc with the married life of many a young couple. The organizers of the above series deserve the thanks of the youth of Bombay, for making an attempt to suggest to them—and to the aged also—the real scientific perspective with which sex ought to be viewed. The other day the Archbishop of Canterbury said in this connection:— "I would rather have all the risks which come from free discussion than the greater risks that we run by a conspiracy of silence". The subjects that will be dealt with in these lectures are highly educative. The lecturers will be Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman; Major Jelal Shah; Dr. George Coelho; Dr. A. P. Pillay and Mr. M. K. Asad. These classes which will consist of about 25 lectures are intended to help adults of both sexes to gain sane knowledge about sex, so that they might conduct their lives without misery due to factual ignorance. The classes will begin from the third week of July at the Kodak House, Hornby Road.

For Deaf And Dumb

How the anxiety of a father to devise some means of educating his deaf and dumb son resulted in the founding of an institution is told in the story of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Ahmedabad. The late Mr. Pranshanker Lalubhai Desai had a deaf and dumb son whom he wanted to educate. He founded the Deaf and Dumb Institute which has passed 27 summers, having been opened in 1908 and has since built its own building and sheltered and educated hundreds of boys and girls. Last year there were 41 pupils, 37 boys and 4 girls representing Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities from Gujerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and East Khandesh. The institution maintains a boarding house in charge of a Lady Superintendent. The present crying needs of the institution are a hostel and a building to accommodate the industrial classes for which about Rs. 45,000 is required. The students who have passed from the school are able to earn their independent livelihood. An appeal is made to the philanthropists for funds for the Hostel and building for Industrial Classes Bombay, it is hoped, will respond to this appeal.

Charges Framed In "Enticement" Case

'Prima Facie' Case Made Against Accused, Says Magistrate And Adjourns It To July 18

Orders in the Madras Aeroplane Romance Case were passed by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon.

"In my opinion," the Magistrate observed, "the evidence of the prosecution has made out a 'prima facie' case against the accused to prove charges under section 498 I.P.C. for enticing and detaining a married woman, to wit, Ranganayaki and under Section 497 I.P.C. for adultery."

THREE CHARGES FRAMED.

He therefore framed three charges against the accused, Ram Narayan Kapoor.

The first charge was that of enticing away a married woman, namely, Ranganayaki, between January 23 and January 31, 1935, at Bombay.

The second charge was that of detention of a married woman between January 31 and February 15, 1935, at Bombay.

These two charges were framed under Section 498 I.P.C.

The third charge was that the accused committed adultery with Ranganayaki between January 31 and February 15, 1935, at Bombay, "without the consent or connivance of her husband."

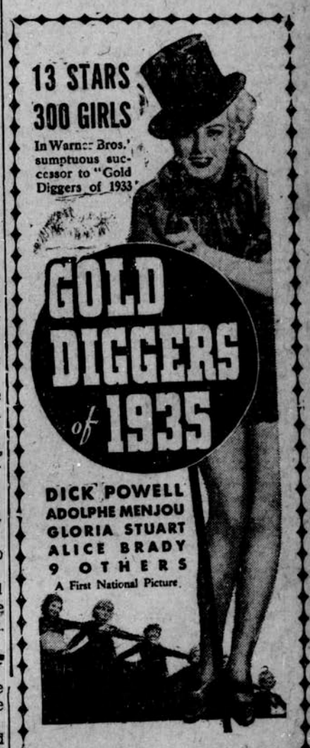
PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to all the charges.

The case was then adjourned to July 18.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar.

Benares, July 10.—The hearing of the Hindu University Defalcation Case, which was to have commenced yesterday has been postponed to July 18.—United Press.



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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935

WHY BORROW ABROAD?

The prospectus of the New Government of India loan for £10 million, 3 per cent issued at 98, shows an improvement in the credit of the Government of India, which, however, even if admitted, does not obviate the fundamental questions of general policy, which are always inseparable from such transactions. The loan is needed, the prospectus says, to pay off another maturing obligation of the Government of India; and, in so far as the maturing obligation carried a higher rate of interest, there may eventually be a saving to the Government of India in respect of the interest and sinking fund charges in connection therewith. But even admitting that benefit, the question may well be asked if the improvement in Government finances may be deemed to be so substantial as the champions of Government would make it out to be, when all that happens is that one old obligation is substituted for by another. The process of changing one debt into another does not imply a real improvement in financial conditions. It is only an alteration in the form of the obligation, and perhaps, as in this case, in the weight of the burden imposed on its account. But that is not sufficient benefit to make the critic of Governments finance close his eye entirely to the fundamental weakness which still persists, viz., the absence of that degree of revenue surplus which would pay off such burdens from recurring income—or at least a substantial part of such burdens. It is possible to argue that, under the present day conditions of public finance all over the world, it is hopeless to expect any considerable Government in the civilised world to pay off any substantial part of its debt from current revenues. But while it may be true, in part at least, of other Governments that their debt burdens represent direct outlay for material benefit to the people concerned, we cannot lay that flattering unction to our soul in this country, so long as its Government spend annually such large proportions of their current income on wasteful and unproductive objects as the military defence of the country, from high posts in the employment under which the children of the soil are so largely excluded.

A Serious Objection

Besides this objection, sterling borrowing is open to another, and no less serious, objection on point of principle. Whether or not the loan is a success,—and, we have no doubt, in point of subscriptions, the loan would prove a success under the present conditions of the London Money Market,—the addition to the foreign obligations of a country mortgages its financial sovereignty, which, in a country like ours, ought to make the strongest objection against such a course being adopted in any normal times. Unless Government are utterly unable to raise the necessary funds in India, they ought not to have recourse to a foreign money market. There is nothing to show that in India itself, had the Government so desired, the amount now sought to be raised by loan in London could not have been obtained,—and on the same terms. Borrowing in India should be preferred to borrowing in London, if only because, while the interest on Indian securities of the Government of India is liable to the Indian income tax, interest paid on sterling loans escapes that charge. The burden of such sterling loans is accordingly greater in effect than it might appear on the surface. If the Government of India could have obtained the same amount on the same or similar terms in this country,—and we have no doubt they could have,—it is incombent on them to satisfy the public that this step of borrowing in London was not a mere device to advantage the London bankers at the cost of the Indian tax-payer.

The Handicaps

In all foreign obligations, moreover, the borrowing country,—particularly such a weak and semi-sovereign nation as India,—is handicapped from the start with those terms about repayment, fixing the date and mode and medium of repayment by definite contract, which restrict very materially the ability of the borrower to take any advantage of some unexpected prosperity to liquidate such burdens before they are due for repayment. There are, moreover, complications regarding the medium of payment, which a dependent country like this cannot overlook, while incurring such foreign obligations. We need refer only to the Gold clause cases in the U. S. A. to emphasise the importance of this consideration. On the whole, the trend of policy adopted by Sir Basil Blackett, who seemed inclined against adding to the Sterling Debt of India, is much to be preferred to the reorientation effected by his successor and maintained by the present Finance Member. But, perhaps, Sir James Grigg, in his supreme wisdom, does not think it necessary to attend to such trivialities as the future strength of Indian finance; and so he has taken a step, which no matter how criticised in the Indian Press, he would be determined to maintain with all the obstinate courage of his breed, that has been noticed on other occasions in this official of the British financial system fastened upon this country. If that be so, it would be superfluous to say anything more by way of criticism of this loan.

Nearing The End

The progress of the India Bill in the House of Lords during the last few days has not made any remarkable change in the form in which it emerged in the House of Commons. Nor is the House likely to make any such change in the next stages of the Bill. The alteration in the method of election to the Upper House will make, as we have pointed out before, little difference in the composition of that body. Elected directly or indirectly, the Council of State will continue to be about as reactionary as it is now, especially because it will be dominated by the Princes' nominees, who will largely replace the present nominated members. As to the chances of the Princes joining the Federation at an early date, it is significant to note that Sir Manubhai Mehta, who was specially deputed by the Princes to London to instruct Mr. Wilfird Greene, K. C., who represented the Princes' case at the India Office, seems to be fairly satisfied with the amended Bill from the Princes' point of view. "Two of the three main demands," he says in a press interview, "put forward by the Indian Princes as a condition precedent to their entry into the Federation have been completely met by the amendments carried out in The India Bill." The non-acceptance of the third demand does not seem to be a bar to the entry, as Sir Manubhai, expressing his own view, said that "the Minister's Committee which had formulated the Princes' demands, would advise the States that they should enter the Federation as soon as possible, now that their major demands had been met." The Princes have fought and nearly won. The people of the Indian States have yet to fight and win.

As for the alteration that Lord Zetland has promised to make in Section 304 of the Bill so as to relieve the fears of certain minorities with regard to the Communal Award, it appears from the debate on the subject that his amendment will only be a statutory confirmation of the assurance already given by the Award that no changes will be made in the latter without ascertaining the views of the communities concerned. Only, when a legal character is proposed to be given to a promise by Government—it is remarkable, indeed, how few in India are satisfied with such promises unless they are given a statutory form—it will be necessary to indicate precisely the method by which Government will ascertain the wishes of the communities concerned with regard to any alteration in the Award.

Though the Bill has almost reached its final form, one cannot be too sure one has seen the last of the safeguards for British commercial interests. The extreme die-hards in the Lords are still demanding fresh safeguards. One of the latest demands is a new clause stipulating that the Governor-General under Clause 37 should not recommend the introduction of a Bill imposing or increasing import duties unless it provided for substantially lower duties for British goods than for others. Speaking on this motion even Lord Zetland felt constrained to administer a warning to the House remarking that "nothing was more likely to damage British trade than the creation of the impression that they were endeavouring to arrange Indian fiscal policy, not in the interests of India, but of Britain." The remarks is profoundly true, so far as it goes. We must add, however, that the impression has been already created, and by nothing more than the safeguards provided for in the India Bill.

AN INSPIRING SLOGAN

Active and vigorous even at the age of 94, Doctor Sunderland's sympathy for India is still a holy passion with him. Doctor Sunderland, as is well known is an American, who wrote about seven or eight years ago, that remarkably informative book "India in Bondage" and Government promptly did him the honour of proscribing it. Doctor Sunderland has now given to the people of India a motto and a slogan which at once justifies and inspires the struggle for our freedom. And we offer no apology for repeating it here:—

"Our civilisation and our culture are a thousand years older than those of any nation of Europe. We have as much right to self-rule as any nation in the world. We will never, never cease our strugg'e until our beloved India is free and Independent. So help us God." Freedom's struggle can only end in freedom.

CONGRESS BAN ON OFFICIALS' SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

It Must Continue

(BY K. M.)

The Congress ban on officials' social functions is nowadays being objected to on various grounds. But a slight examination will show that the grounds are quite untenable.

It is common, for instance, for some people to say that in England political differences are kept distinct from friendly social amenities and that such ought to be the case in India also. This suggestion is made by European officials and non-officials who know that what they are talking is disingenuous and is a trap to catch the unwary Indian, and by official and non-official Indians who have fallen into the trap or who have an inadequate understanding of the English political system and conditions, and wrong information as to the actual facts. The political leaders in England who fight each other violently in public are of one nation; the laws under which they live and fight among themselves are made by themselves; their interests and aim the well-being and glory of their country, are one and the same, only their methods for achieving the result vary, each party naturally thinking that its methods are better. They fight as equals. In substance, they only play a game of hide-and-seek, each party being aware that when, as the outcome of its attacks, the existing occupants of the Treasury Bench are dislodged the attackers take their place.

Conditions in India are entirely different as every school-boy knows or ought to know, and as our rulers are never tired of reminding us when some rule or practice successfully working in their country is sought to be introduced in ours. Yes, in respect of the matters mentioned above the conditions here are the very antithesis of those obtaining there, and the Government party knows it.

Position In England

Then, it is not a fact that in England political differences are not carried into private social sphere. One has heard of blue-blooded dames of the Primrose League refusing to shake hands with the hated Gladstone of the Irish Home Rule days, and burning their gloves if on occasion they had to. "The old lady who, when told at a royal funeral that Gladstone had entered the Church, observed hat she hoped he wou dn't make a disturbance truly reflected the feeling of Society towards that great man. He was denounced as a Russian spy, he was known to be a kleptomaniac,.....even his chivalrous service among the outcasts of the streets was turned to his dishonour and the music-halls rang with the refrain about Ananias

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

Czech Minister Addresses Foreign Press Men On Collective Security

By A. AZIZ AZAD.

(By Air Mail.)

Before concluding his Moscow sojourn and returning to his native country, Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovakian Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the press representatives of the various countries accredited to the U.S.S.R. and made a prolonged statement as regards his impressions of the Soviet Union, and the part played by it in maintaining the peace in Europe and the world in general. He also briefly reviewed the international situation of the day.

Dr. Benes' statement was like a lecture delivered to college students. It was expected that after ending the "lecture," the nice "professor" would answer questions of his journalistic audience. However, it was thus arranged that a member of the Czech Embassy approached the Minister just a few minutes before the conclusion of the interview and whispered something into his ears. A little later when the "lecture" was almost ended, Mr. Bogdan Pavlo, the Czech ambassador to the USSR, came to the desk of his Chief and placed his pocket watch before him pointing out that the time had expired and that it was time for his other appointments. Dr. Benes, who has already said all that he had wanted to say, was just looking for the apparently pre-arranged opportunity, and standing up, bid good-bye to his auditors, saying: "I hope to reply to your questions when I next come to Moscow."

Benes' Statement

The following is a brief account of Dr. Benes' statement: "With the advent to power of the National Socialists in Germany, the necessity of the participation of the USSR in European policy became extremely vital, inasmuch as this change of power in Germany threatened to destroy the European balance of power." Referring to the system of collective securities, Dr. Benes said: "The danger of war has been rendered more acute than ever by economic and political causes. That is why I am a determined adherent of the system of collective security as the most effective means of averting this danger." Further, regarding the policy of the USSR the Czech statesman said: "I am deeply convinced that the Soviet Union is a sincere champion of the cause of peace. The USSR desires peace, and the USSR pursues a genuine policy of peace."

Tribute To U. S. S. R.

In conclusion, Dr. Eduard Benes, summing up his impressions of the USSR, declared: "I should like to share with you my impressions of the Soviet Union. I was amazed at the scope and tempo of construction in the USSR, at the enormous achievements and construction possibilities of this great country in every sphere—and what makes the strongest impression—at the inexhaustible energy and labour enthusiasm. It seems to me that at the basis of this enthusiasm lies first the consciousness of the enormous possibilities, and secondly, the conviction that the success of the work is assured. This will to labour of the peoples of the USSR and their creative enthusiasm are a striking factor of peace. The USSR is preparing for defence, but only for defence, as it has no aggressive intention of any kind."

New Medical Treatment

One of the latest achievements of Soviet medical science is the cure of many diseases, including typhoid fever and dysentary, by the use of bacteriophages. This new treatment has been discovered by the State Bacteriological Institute of the Peoples Commissariat of Health of Georgia.

Mr. Eliava, the Director of the Institute, has declared that in cases of typhoid the use of bacteriophages puts an end to the disease in its first days. In a number of cases, after the injection of the bacteriophages into the veins of the patient, rapid fall of temperature took place along with improvement of the general condition, and disappearance of the "typhoid sate."

Excellent results are also said to have been achieved in the treatment of bacillus dysentery with bacteriophages. Approximately a spoonful of bacteriophages taken results in complete recovery of the patient within 48 hours.

At present experiments are being carried out under the direction of the famous French scientist and inventor of bacteriophages, Professor De Herrelle. The Soviet Government of Georgia has allotted large sums for the construction of a special building in Tiflis provided with all necessary facilities for scientific research work on the subject.

Fighting Locust Menace

Locusts, one of the most serious and dangerous enemies of crops and therefore of the human being, are being fought in this country with excellently organized methods. Special investigation bureaus have been set up by the Government trust for fighting locusts to determine the breeding places of the dreadful insect. It has been discovered that the locusts have their breeding places in the lower reaches of the rivers falling into the Caspian, Azov, and Black Seas and into Lake Bal-

(Continued on page 9)

Frankly Speaking

A "MODEST" PROGRAMME.

Two battleships, two cruisers, sixteen destroyers and no less than twenty-eight submarines. This is what Germany proposes should constitute the first half year's fruits to her of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. This building programme for 1935 has been officially announced and the German Press hails it as a "modest programme." It is modest compared with Herr Hitler's own personal desire, which, if he had his way, would be modestly gratified only if the contemplated programme were increased tenfold. But, modest or otherwise, it initiates that race for naval armaments which, unless checked immediately by a miracle, will inevitably end in international catastrophe. One item is particularly noteworthy in the programme. Construction will be started, if it has not already been started, on twenty-eight submarines. And Mr. Lloyd George is reported to be insistent that Germany had offered to abolish submarines, but that the offer was not accepted by the British Government.

TYPICAL BRITISH COMPROMISE.

Addressing one of the sessions of the National Peace Conference recently held in London, Sir George Schuster indulged in the usual platitudes about the blessings of British rule in India, platitudes that have been repeated 'ad nauseam' with a consistently and cynically unblushing disregard for comparative history, both past and contemporary. And, of course, Sir George Schuster omitted to mention the benefits that Britain has been deriving during the last 150 years from her altruistic "intervention," as he would say and "civilizing influence" as most probably Signor Mussolini would urge. But we entirely agree with Sir George Schuster that "the proposed constitution as embodied in the present Government of India Bill was a typical British compromise." What with its safeguards, reservations regarding Imperial services, concessions to vested interests, and the like, the "constitution" could not be described better.

SERVICE OR DISSERVICE.

It will be remembered that recently a report was very widely circulated to the effect that when the Congress President visited 'quake sucerers in a hospital in Muitan he asked each of them as to who rescued them and they all said that it was the military. According, however, to the "Searchlight" when Rajendra Babu's attention was drawn to these reports he said: "While some of the patients gratefully acknowledged that they were rescued by the military, a great many, possibly 50 per cent or more, stated that they were saved by their friends, relatians and neighbours." We do not seek to minimize in the slightest degree the work done by the troops in circumstances of exceptional difficulties and great risks. But we simply fail to understand why propaganda should so conspicuously be over-done. It is not exactly a service to the military.

INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Council regarding the damage to crops caused by the last cold wave, the Revenue Member said it was not possible for Government "to frame an estimate of the money value of the damage caused to crops." This is an amazing reply for any Government to give, particularly for one that has recently been professing such exuberant concern for rural uplift. Defending Government's inexcusable ignorance of a vital matter that concerns not only their own revenue but the very basis of sustenance of lakhs of peasants, the Revenue Member said it was not possible to frame an estimate as that would need the establishment of an "independent machinery." The excuse is more amazing still and positively ridiculous. If the existing establishment is too incompetent to make an estimate—a most damaging admission—special officials ought to have been appointed for the purpose. The Revenue Member added that in proportion to the loss suffered, Government had already given relief to individuals. Is one to understand that relief was given without an estimate of the loss sustained?

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Equally inexcusable is Government's ignorance of the extent of agricultural indebtedness and its recent increase since the slump in prices began. Questioned on the subject, the Revenue Member said that Government were aware that indebtedness was prevalent among agriculturists—that is something to be thankful for—but that they were not able to estimate its recent increase. He wisely refrained from giving any excuse for ignorance on such a subject. There can, indeed, be no excuse for it. He, however, expatiated on what the Government had done by way of relief. But in the absence of any estimate of indebtedness, how is one to know whether the so-called relief is anything more than shilly-shallying with the problem?

— PRESS VIEWS —

University Quarrels

The edifying quarrels between the Madras and the Bombay Universities regarding the mutual recognition of degrees, according to a "Bombay Chronicle" message, are still going on. It will be recalled that the relations between these two Universities have not been quite cordial and some time back a dispute was brought to a close by the Madras students themselves who desired to prosecute their studies in Bombay and brought pressure on their home University. The Bombay University has again been compelled to put a ban on post graduate Madras students. Both the Madras and Bombay Universities are old Universities and their traditions should have been sufficient guarantee to warrant mutual recognition of each other students. But institutions, like men, have their own peculiar vanities and they must be satisfied before commonsense asserts itself.—"Hitvada."

Quetta Relief ...

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued a statement to the Press detailing the plan of action of the Quetta Central Relief Committee. Endowed with vision, imagination and sound judgment, he has quickly grasped the frightening magnitude of the task before him and his experiences as President of the Central Relief Committee in Behar has stood him in good stead. We are glad to note that under his able guidance the Central Relief Committee has adopted a comprehensive programme which in addition to its clarity has the merit of giving for the first time an exact idea of the burden imposed on the country by the earthquake and we should say, a lead to the public and the Government as regards the task they have to perform in order to discharge properly and faithfully their duty by the unfortunate survivors of the disaster.—"Forward."

Fiscal Autonomy

It will be admitted that the provisions of the anti-India Bill relating to commercial discrimination which confer on the Governor-General such large powers of control over India's fiscal policy, and the Indo-British agreement which permit the British manufacturer to interfere in Indian fiscal matters, are not an improvement on the fiscal convention of 1919. And we believe that even if in other respects the anti-Indian Bill were not as unsatisfactory as it is, it would deserve to be condemned on this ground alone that it deprives India of an existing valuable right, the right to control her fiscal policy, a right to which, we are glad, Mr. Andrews also attaches so much importance.—"Leader."

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Bori Bunder is gratified. The English man's superior sense of duty has been vindicated. If the Commoners sacrificed the Derby for a greater sacrifice—of India—, the Lords too forewent the Ascot for the same purpose. And thus, our contemporary says, "they showed an unusual devotion to duty by their attendance."

Oh, quite. But then the instinct of self-preservations is ever so much more compelling than any "social" duty.

* * * *

"For the last three days Calcutta has experienced cyclonic weather," says a weather report.

And now we understand from a Delhi Paper that His Excellency the Viceroy is going there on a "Monsoon tour" with a "mysterious" object.

* * * *

The Duke of Atholl said in the Lords that it was no exaggeration to say that the Award was the sheet-anchor of minorities.

Yes, it holds them—and India too—tied to the British quay.

* * * *

Reuter tells us that "the people of Great Britain are very much healthier than their forbears." Which is not surprising.

Indeed it is a perfectly natural consequence of the—er-material superiority of present-day Britain over the old forbearish variety.

* * * *

Our alter ego having duly registered indignation at Mr. Desai's Bill depriving Hindu widows of certain rights, the Junior Colleague now chips in with an insistent suggestion that the gentleman deserves if not sympathy certainly protection.

The suggestion is due to the following report of a ladies' meeting at Bombay:—".... said that women should go to the Council at Poona and frighten Mr. Desai with their presence...."

Personally we think Mr. Desai would be better advised to be frightened in advance and withdraw that obnoxious bill.

* * * *

10,000 SCOTS ARE MISSING
—Headline.

Offer a reward and they will find each other.

* * * *

Supporting the clause in the India Bill that seeks to disqualify a person who has been in jail for more than 12 months from being a member of the Legislature, Bori Bunder Minor remarks:

"The Sub-Section appears to us to be beneficial to the legislature and the maintenance of its traditions."

And one need not, of course, ask: what are its "traditions"?

* * * *

Sir George Schuster proudly claims that Britishers have taught India's people "our standards of justice ....."

As exemplified by Ordinance Laws, Detention without trial etc.?

* * * *

"Unemployment is the problem of problems which is knocking at the doors of the powers-that-be for immediate solution, says a contemporary.

The doors, however, cannot be opened for the powers-that-be are kind of "Not At Home."

* * * *

England is getting out of shape, according to a counsel's statement before the Select Committee of the House of Lords.

We agree. In fact we have always held that she should put herself strictly under a dietary regime.

As to other aids to beauty, how about a soupcon of rouge?

* * * *

JOINT MEETING OF N. F. T. U. AND A. I. T. U. C.
—Headline.

Time to protest against the speed at which our institutions and affairs are becoming alphabetical.

* * * *

Paul Popence of the Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations says there are few bachelors over 35 who are yet worth marrying.

The unfortunate under 35 deserve sympathy.

* * * *

The Knut: "I wonder why that girl closed her eyes when I kissed her." Frank Friend: "Look in the mirror."

Injunction Against 'Free Press' Made Absolute

"Fit Case To Restrain Defendants From Selling Or Transferring Assets"

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTING RECEIVER REJECTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court on Wednesday in the notice of motion taken out by Mr. Mathradas Vissanji and two others in their suit against the Free Press of India Ltd., Mr. S. Sadanand, Mrs. Sadanand and Mr. A. B. Nair. Defendants 2, 3 and 4 are Trustees for the Debenture holders of the Company.

His Lordship refused the application for a Receiver but granted an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of the Assets of the Company to a new concern.

NO RECEIVER

After reviewing the contentions of both sides, his lordship observed that he did not want to cripple the 1st defendant Co. altogether by appointing a receiver.

It was possible that, as stated by Mr. Sadanand, in his circular dated July 3 to advertisers, the papers might be revived again and it was possible that with the help of people on whose support he was counting he might be able to carry on the business of the company. In view of these considerations his lordship did not grant the application for a receiver.

Dealing with the application for an injunction, his lordship pointed out that the plaintiffs in their affidavit alleged that Mr. Sadanand and another were about to start another limited company to take over the business of Free Press and Mr. Sadanand had not denied having such an intention.

Proposals In The Air.

The plaintiffs further apprehended that Mr. Sadanand might transfer the affairs of Free Press Co. to another company under a new name, and that the power of sale vested in the trustees under the Trust Deed might not be exercised in a 'bona fide' manner.

Without expressing any opinion at this stage on the proposals of the Trustees, his lordship was bound to protect the interest of the plaintiffs as the second mortgagees.

In view of the fact that proposals for a new company to take over the business of the Free Press Co. were in the air, his lordship thought this was a fit case for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling or transferring the assets.

The interim injunction granted a week ago was, therefore, made absolute.

His lordship further ordered the plaintiffs' redemption suit to be expedited and brought on for hearing early in October.

LEGAL POSITION

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship discussed the law applicable to a case like this where a second mortgagee claimed a receiver against a prior mortgagee who was already in possession.

The Court, observed His Lordship, would not normally appoint a receiver at the instance of a subsequent mortgagee; unless it was shown (1) that nothing was due to the prior mortgagee, or (2) that the second mortgagee offered to pay off all his dues and he refused to accept the offer, or (3) when there was gross mismanagement of a specific nature or (4) where the first mortgagee either wilfully or under certain circumstances permitted the property to remain in a state of insecurity which could otherwise have been prevented by care and prudence or (5) unless the first mortgagee was acting prejudicially to the interest of other parties who were rightly interested in the mortgaged security.

It was not denied that defendants 2, 3 and 4 were actually in possession of the property, and it was not argued that they were not appointed as Trustees. It was, however, contended that they were not "bonafide" in possession on behalf of the debenture holders and that their possession was sham and colourable in order to enable the company to carry on the business, though working at a loss. According to the plaintiffs, the whole concern was being managed solely by Mr. Sadanand who was the heart and soul of the company.

At the same time, observed His Lordship, under clause 7 of the Trust Deed, the Trustees were entitled to take possession of the mortgaged premises in the contingency that had admittedly happened, and under Clause 8, they were entitled to carry on the business.

WHEN RECEIVER COURT BE APPOINTED

The offer of the plaintiffs' counsel that they were willing to pay the debenture holders Rs. 27,000 which, according to them, was due to the latter, was not sufficient to enable them to ask for a receiver, unless they were prepared to pay down the amount claimed on behalf of the debenture holders with interest and all the charges and liabilities incurred by the Trustees since taking possession to which they were entitled under the indemnity allowed them in the Trust Deed.

EXPLANATION FOR LOSSES

No doubt when a mortgagee was in possession, his responsibilities were heavy. The defendants had given their explanation of the losses. However specious the explanation, His Lordship was bound to say that the position of the company was far from satisfactory. Though the trustees were empowered to carry on the business, it did not necessarily follow that they could continue the business at a heavy loss. On the other hand, Mr. Sadanand had stated that there were various valuable assets of the company like goodwill and arrangements with foreign news agencies.

Taking all these facts into consideration, His Lordship did not want to cripple the company by the appointment of a receiver.

His Lordship, however, granted the injunction under the circumstances mentioned above and gave liberty to the defendants to deal with the assets to the extent of recovering autstandings and paying debts in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Mr. B. Chothia and Co., appeared for the defendants.

CORRECTION

In the report of the above case in our issue of yesterday, it was stated that Mr. A. B. Nair, one of the defendants, is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Torlieff Ahlsand. We are requested to state that Mr. Nair is not a partner in the said firm but an employee.

FREEDOM THROUGH SOCIALISM

Party Principles Explained To Lyallpur Citizens

LYALPUR, July 10

A public meeting of the citizens of Lyallpur was held here under the auspices of the Socialist Party in the Dusserah ground with Mr. Ujagir Singh in the chair.

SOCIALISM OFFERS SOLUTION.

Professor Brij Narain of Lahore spoke on the present political situation. He explained the helpless position of India in the matter of imposing any tariff, her inability to reduce the Budget, the various trade safeguards in the Government of India Bill, etc. The speaker claimed that the solution of the great problem of independence lay in socialism, which no doubt required a radical change.

He further said that even the communal question could be settled only by adopting socialistic principles, as in this system the legislatures and other bodies would be represented not by communal interests, but by the various unions formed to watch their profession and economic interests.

COUNTRY'S MISSION.

Munshi Ahmad Din, President of the Punjab Socialist Party, then, speaking, said that every nation in the country had a mission in view Great Britain, Japan, Germany and such other nations had a desire to maintain the imperial power possessed by them. The mission and watch-word of Indians at the present juncture should be to liberate India, and this should be the only issue that should engage our attention.—United Press.

INDO-BURMA TRADE PACT

Derby's Plea For Restricting Higher Duties On British Goods In Burma

LONDON, July 9.

The House of Lords discussed the Indo-Burma trade agreement on Lord Derby's amendment restricting higher duties in Burma on British goods to two years.

Lord Harding supporting said, if five years' period were adopted, existing tariffs would become so fixed as to render difficult and make the new arrangement of placing British Trade on a fair and equitable basis.

The Marquis of Zetland pointed out that not merely Lancashire-Burma trade but the whole of British trade with India was involved. He asked whether it is worthwhile creating in India an atmosphere hostile to Lancashire over nine per cent of trade with India which went to Burma and overlooking 99 per cent which is with India itself (cheers).

The Marquis of Zetland reminded, if as a result of the amendment, India had decided not to enter into an agreement with Burma Japanese quota would not apply to Burma and Japanese competition would prove very serious.

On the understancing that the Delimitation Commission would be instructed to consider the proposal, Lord Lothian withdrew the amendment providing that in the multi-member constituencies each voter have only one vote.

Lord Strabolgi protested against Communal Award and withdrew his amendment on Viscount Halifax's reply.—Reuter.

Mr. S. H. COVERNTON DEAD

LONDON, July 9.

The death has occurred of Mr. Stephen Harris Covernton of the Indian Civil Service.—Reuter.

(Mr. Covernton was for some time Assistant Collector of Sind, and after the war was appointed Collector and District Magistrate. His wide experience of revenue administration enabled Government to solve many complicated problems.

Two of Mr. Covernton's brothers served in Bombay. The eldest, Mr. J. G. Covernton was Director of Public Instructions; and his second brother, Mr. A. L. Covernton was the Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

WAGE-CUT CONDEMNED

A correspondent writes to say that at a mass meeting of the Press workers of Bombay a resolution, condemning alleged wage cut in the "Pioneer" Press, Lucknow and congratulating the workers on their bold stand was passed.

ASSURANCE TO LANCASHIRE

Indian Commerce Member Meets Indian Cotton Committee

LONDON July. 10.

Sir Frank Noyce visited Manchester and lunched with Sir Richard Jackson and members of the Lancashire Indian Committee. The opportunity was taken for an informal conference concerning the efforts of the Lancashire Committee to increase the offtake of Indian cotton. Numerous points were put before Sir Frank who promised to deal with them after his return to India. Sir Frank Noyce said he was most favourably impressed with the work of the Lancashire Committee had on hand, which he was satisfied would prove of great value to the trade relations of the two countries.—Reuter.

OTTAWA LOOMS LARGE

Mansfield Withdraws Motion In Lords

LONDON, July 9.

Lord Mansfield proposed a new clause in the House of Lords stipulating that Governor-General under Clause 37 should not recommend the introduction of a bill imposing or increasing import duties unless it provides for substantially lower duties for British goods than others.

Lord Lloyd supporting, referred to the loss of Britain's trade with India and urged the need of securing fairplay in the Indian market.

Lord Strabolgi expressed the opinion that the clause would decrease the chances of goodwill.

The Marquis of Zetland expressed his sincere considered opinion that nothing was more likely to damage British trade than the creation of the impression that we were endeavouring to arrange India's fiscal policy not in the interests of India but this country.

Lord Derby reminded, he practically retired from political life while retaining interest in the industrial north and disagreed with Lord Mansfield's clause but thought much would have to be said for Lord Islington's which prevented discrimination against Britain. He said, if you empower the country to which a new constitution is given to give preference to others against home country, you are cutting the very root of Ottawa convention.

Lord Mansfield's clause was withdrawn and the house divided on Lord Islington's, which was rejectd by 64 to 47.—Reuter.

INDIA BILL PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE IN LORDS

LONDON, July 10.

India Bill passed the committee stage in the House of Lords.—Reuter.

SOUNDNESS OF INDIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION

LONDON, July 10.

The soundness of India's financial position is paid a tribute by the British press in connection with the new loan.

"The Financial News" for example says, India to-day joins the distinguished and exclusive ranks of 3 per centers. This is a tribute both to the increased confidence with which the prospect of the new constitution is now viewed in London and also to the actual economic progress, which India has made in the last year or two. By sound management she has earned great improvement in her credit.—Reuter's Special.

MISS ROUND FOR WIGHTMAN CUP

LONDON, July 10.

It is officially announced that Miss Dorothy Round is competing for the United States W. Wightman Cup. Miss Round has thus reversed her previous decision.—Reuter's Special.

SUTCLIFFE WILL NOT PLAY IN TEST

LONDON, July 10.

Sutcliffe is unfit and definitely will not play in the Test match.—Reuter's Special.

UNCERTAIN FOR TEST.

LONDON, July 10.

Clark tripped up in the hotel and injured his rib and is not likely to play in the Test.—Reuter's Special.

OXFORD WINS AT LORDS

Cambridge Beaten In Inter-Varsity Match By 195 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 10.

In the Inter-Varsity cricket match Cambridge beat Oxford by 195 runs.

SCORES.

Cambridge 302 and 223. Oxford 221 and 109.

At Lords resuming their second innings Cambridge were all out for 223 and Oxford in the second innings had made 19 for two at lunch. The weather was bright and wicket was good. The match will be played for an extra half-hour if necessary. Legard had a good spell taking the last four wickets for one run.

CAMBRIDGE (Second Innings).

Hitchkin b Legard	30
Gibb c Halliday, b Singleton	26
Tindall b Legard	12
Yardley, run out	33
Bartlett c Kimpton b Legard	24
Parker b Darwall Smith	14
Wooller c Ballance, b Legard	35
Khan c Mitchell Innes b Leggard	25
Griffith b Legard	6
Cameran l.b.w. b Legard	0
Grimshaw	1
Extras	13
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Legard 25.1, 10, 36, 7; Darwall Smith 1 for 59, Ballance 0 for 75; Singleton 1 for 39; Mitchell Innes 0 for 1.

Fall of to-day's wickets: 173/6, 215/7.

OXFORD (Second Innings)

Benn c Parker b Wooller	1
Halliday b Khan	6
Desaram c Hotchkin b Khan	22
Mitchell Innes l.b.w. b Parker	0
Walker c Griffith b Khan	4
Seamer st. Griffith b Grimshaw	3
Kimpton l.b.w. b Cameron	39
Singleton c Parker b Khan	1
Darwall Smith c Khan b Wooller	14
Ballance not out	3
Legard c Gibb b Cameron	8
Extras	8
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Khan 25, 10, 31, 4; Wooller 2 for 19; Parker 1 for 12; Grimshaw 1 for 11; Cameron 2 for 28.

Fall of wickets: 1/1, 19/2, 22/3, 29/4, 36/5, 42/6, 45/7, 94-8 100-9.

STORM HAVOC IN COCHIN

Boat Sinks With Party Of Fishermen

COCHIN, July, 10

A cyclonic storm, accompanied by torrential rains burst out this evening, causing heavy casualties.

A party of five fishermen was caught in the storm, and sank in the deep along with the boat.

Six other persons out for fishing in country crafts are also reported to be missing.—United Press.

REPRESSIVE LAW INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, July, 10.

It is understood that Mr. Fazal Huq and Mr. Surjya Kumar Sen, Assembly Members have been co-opted to the Unofficial Committee, appointed by the Assembly Congress Party to enquire into the administration of alleged repressive laws in Bengal.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who was here in this connection, met a large number of workers representing different districts of the Province and had discussions about the matter, to verify the reports received so far on the basis of the questionnaire circulated by the Committee.

Mr. Saxena now intends visiting the mofussil districts to meet the local workers and leaves for Comilla to-morrow. He visits Comilla, Chittagong, Dacca and Vikrampur.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

His Lordship thought that a preliminary enquiry under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not necessary in this case, and appointed the Prothonotary to file a complaint against the plaintiff and forward the same to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Lordship directed that the plaintiff should give security of the sum of Rs. 100 for his appearance before the Magistrate.

Mr. V. P. Shroff with Mr. P. S. Badami, instructed by Dhru and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lalji with Mr. C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Solomon and Co., represented the defendants.

Bombay Council

President Disallows Adjournment Motion

KARACHI INQUIRY BAN

Gazdar Will Raise Question Through Regular Motion

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday disallowed Mr. Gazdar's adjournment motion in connection with the ban placed by the Bombay Government on the entry of Maulana Shaukat Ali and others into Sind for a non-official enquiry into the Karachi firing.

No Justification

The President stated that the member had ample time to bring the subject up in the form of a resolution if he desired to do so. The President, therefore, held that there was no justification for an adjournment motion.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 10.

When the Council resumed session to-day, Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, ex-acting Secretary of the Council was sworn in amidst applause.

The President then referred to the sad demise of Mr. S. H. Coverton, formerly Collector of Belgaum and a member of the House.

During interpellations Mr. Gokhale asked about prosecutions for gambling in the last two years.

The Home Member replied, 3198 prosecutions were instituted against 6,058 persons, of whom 6,110 were convicted and 1,815 acquitted. It was further admitted that the vice was growing to a certain extent.'

Dr. Vaishampayan suggested that the Intelligence Department be directed to watch the situation.

Mr. Karbhari's question elicited the information that there were 126 toddy shops and 84 tree-foot booths.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

Interpellations over, President, Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehelavi, on inquiry from Mr. Gazdar, informed that his adjournment motion had been disallowed. The President recalling the procedure as to when an adjournment is to be placed in the hands of the President before the House sits. An adjournment motion is allowed only when it concerns a definite matter of public importance, happening so close to the session of the House or during the session, that no time is left for tabling a resolution on the subject. The President thought there was enough time for the honourable member to table a resolution on the subject and had therefore disallowed the adjournment motion.

TRUSTS BILL

Dewan Bahadur Kambli next moved that the Registration of Trusts Bill be referred to a Select Committee of Dr. Gulder, Messrs. Vakil, Tolani, Gazdar, Syed Munawar, Gangoli, Gokhale, Rao Bahadurs Nawale, Aswale, Augandi, Kale, Bole, Rao Sahebs Desai (Nadiad), Kulkarni, Dr. Solanki, Dr. Daxit, Mr. Rajadhyaksha, Legal Remembrancer, Revenue Secretary, Mr. J. A. Madan, Sir Shaha Nawaz Bhutto and himself.

The quorum is to be eight and the Committee is to report before the fifth of September.

The motion was passed.

GAZDAR RAISES QUESTION AGAIN

Notice Of Motion On Karachi Ban

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 10.

Apropos the disallowance of his adjournment motion, Mr. Gazdar, it is understood, has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution: "This Council expresses its strong disapproval of the Government's action in refusing to institute an inquiry into the incident of the firing by the military at Karachi on the 19th of March, 1935, on a Muslim procession consisting of men, women and children accompanying a funeral of one Abdul Qayeem resulting in the death of 55 persons which included several children and injury to 157 men, women and children and in having defied a universal demand for the same from the country including the Central Legislative Assembly. Further this Council is of opinion that the conduct of the Government in banning the entry into Sind of the non-official Commission consisting of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Ismail Khan and Raja Ghazanafar Ali, all three members of the Central Legislature, which was appointed by the Muslim Unity Board to inquire into the said incident, was improper and was likely to lead to the conclusion that the Government have tried their best to screen the true facts from the public and also attempted to protect its officers responsible for that sad tragedy."

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST PLAINTIFF

High Court Judge's Order In "Scandalous" Case Of Breach Of Copyright

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court gave sanction to prosecute Manilal Haribhai, proprietor of Trivedi and Co., on the charge of perjury in respect of his evidence in his suit against Messrs. M. A. Joshi.

The plaintiff filed this suit in 'forma pauperis' asking for Rs. 30,000 as damages for alleged infringement of copyright which he claimed in a picture bearing the representation of eleven idols of Hindu gods installed at 11 places of pilgrimage. This picture was called "Ekadash Dham" and the plaintiff alleged that it was originally designed by him.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATION.

The plaintiff gave an order to the defendants to print 6,000 copies for him from the picture.

The suit arose on the plaintiff's allegation that the defendants had wrongfully printed fresh copies of the picture and sold them for profit.

In defence, the defendants stated that they had not wrongfully printed any copies. They also denied that the plaintiff had any copyright in the picture.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, giving judgment, observed that this was a scandalous case in which the plaintiff was suing as a pauper. He had failed to make out anything of the sort he had alleged in support of his case. He had failed to prove that he had any copyright in the picture. It was in evidence that in all 3,250 copies had been delivered to the plaintiff and not 6,000 copies as alleged by him. Even in respect of the copies he had received, he had not paid what was due from him, and had deliberately denied his own signature in the defendant's account books. The defendant Joshi had deposed that the plaintiff had agreed to allow him to sell at his shop in Kalbadevi 500 copies, and it was arranged that the plaintiff would be given credit for the same at the rate at which he had sold other copies to another firm. In support of this statement, the defendants had produced documentary evidence.

His Lordship held that the defendant had proved their defence and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

FALSE EVIDENCE.

Commenting on the plaintiff's evidence His Lordship observed that the plaintiff had deliberately given false evidence on several points. He was in all respects very exasperating.

His Lordship thought that he should set an example in this case and that it was expedient in the interest of justice that proceedings should be instituted against the plaintiff on the charge of

(Continued in Col. 8.)

VICEROY MAY GO TO CALCUTTA

Object Of Visit Remains Mystery

SIMLA, July 8.

It is rumoured here that his Excellency the Viceroy will visit Calcutta in August next, says the "Hindustan Times."

The object of the Viceregal visit remains a mystery which may unravel itself shortly.

However, it has surprised people here that the Viceroy should take a monsoon tour to Calcutta in place of the annual Christmas sojourn especially during the last year of his term.

Bombay Quetta Fund Tops Rs. 71,000

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued their 18th list of contributions towards their fund:

Box Collection by Gandhi Seva Sena Rs. 625; 'A Sympathiser' through Gandhi Seva Sena Rs. 100; Office staff of the Godaji Maharaj Jain temple Rs. 87-2; Contribution by Khopoli Club Members, Khopoli Rs. 74; The Children and Staff of the Gujarati High School, Rangoon, through Sjt. C. K. Patel Rs. 25. The above including sums below Rs. 25 make the total Rs. 940-2; Previously acknowledged Rs. 70,119-12-0; Grand total Rs. 71,059-14-0.

Vagaries Of Matriculation Results

HOW LIVES OF MANY STUDENTS ARE BLIGHTED

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Let me consider in this letter the Gujarat and Kathiawar centres and analyse their results. In the first place I will give a tabular statement of the whole results of all these centres

Centre	Percentage of passes
Ahmedabad	22
Baroda	30
Rajkot	27
Surat	24
Bhavnagar	25

Even taken as wholes these results are poor and show, if that is the only explanation possible, that all the High Schools at these centres are of a mediocre type or the students therefore are of poor mental calibre. But one cannot reasonably exclud the examination factor which is mainly responsible for these uncertain results year after year.

While in the Sanskrit and Physics and Chemistry group the results are 50 per cent except at Bhavnagar where it is 40 per cent, in the Persian and Physics and Chemistry group the percentage is from 20 to 30, a considerable fall and in the Physiology and Hygiene group the casualties are still greater.

Compared with the Gujarat and Kathiawar centres the Sind centre show in increase over the former of 14 per cent. Are we, therefore, to include that Sind candidates have better intelligence and the Sindhi teachers, better competency? Are we to suppose that even in Sind centres Domestic Science and Physiology and Hygiene were so badly taught that their percentage should be so low or that the girls in these groups should be so weak that even in a school like the Kundanmal Girls' High School only 3 girls out of 13 should pass and in Karachi the Indian Girls' High School group in this subject should be so bad that only 4 girls should pass out of 12? The well-known Kundanwal High School at Hyderabad fares very badly—only 14 girls passing out of 62!

Is all this due to schools and their students and nothing to the vagaries of the examination system? If the University authorities really wish to discourage students from taking the Physiology and Hygiene group, why not delete it from the curriculum rather than keep it and deal with it in this drastic fashion? Are the University authorities keen on encouraging the study of Sanskrit? If so, why allow candidates to take up their vernaculars and then make them suffer? Is it not sad, even trabic, to contemplate that in the Bombay Presidency the mental quality of the Matric students should have gone down so much that year after after two thirds o ftheir population, if not more, should be cut off, or that the evil of our examination grinding mill should have assumed such fearful a working that we do not feel for all those young men, whose lives are blighted at the start and whose parents are ground down under a system which they have no power to stop!—Yours etc.,

A HEADMASTER.

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Karachi.

Homoeopathic Degrees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your two correspondents, Messrs. Hari Prasad Gupta and Victor Em. Lewis, who have rushed to the defence of Homoeopathy in reply to my letters regarding the "Dadar Homoeopathic University" are misleading the public on the issue. We are not discussing the merit of Homoeopathy. In well established colleges in the West, it is possible that students go through a course of studies to enable them to understand the principles of that "system" of medicine. I only want to know what facilities this so-called Dadar University has to instruct students in this country. Mr. Lall, who claims to be one of the promoters of this new venture, talks of students being instructed by lectures and he asserts that they have a college somewhere behind the Portuguese Church at Girgaum where students are trained. It is for the proper authorities to investigate to the full this claim and I believe this will soon be done.—Yours, etc.,

A DOCTOR.

Bombay, June 10

EXCAVATION IN SELECTED AREAS

(Continued from page 1)

be carried out whereever necessary.

NO FEAR OF EPIDEMICS.

The hospital in the refugee camp is more than sufficient to meet the present needs. An infectious diseases hospital capable of accommodating thirty to fifty cases has been erected.

Col. Russell adds: "At my suggestion, every person in the refugee camp has been vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera. Supplies of vaccine lymph and anti-cholera materials having been made available by the military authorities, the whole population in the camp is therefore, now adequately protected against these epidemic diseases.

BAN MUST CONTINUE.

During the period of military control, the military officers had been responsible for the arrangements and entry to the Quetta area had been rigidly restricted. For health reasons, if no other, these restrictions should in the meantime be maintained, and no unauthorised person should be permitted to proceed beyond Sibi. The general health arrangements now in force are, in my opinion, adequate to meet all emergencies, and I am satisfied that the health staff is capable of maintaining satisfactorily the health of the communities under their charge."

As regards the decision to remove the camp from the racecourse to the excellent site three miles to the west of Quetta and lying below the Brewery, Lt. Colonel Russel says that the transfer should not be made until the new camp is completely ready for occupation.

Dealing next with the question of disposal of bodies and carcasses, Lt. Col. Russel says that this presented a most urgent problem. Even with the protection afforded by gas masks and thick leather gloves, those who undertook the work of exhumation and removal were given a gruesome and repulsive task, but it was one which had to be undertaken in order to protect the health of those compelled to live in areas in which the bodies were lying. By evening of June 16, the occupied areas lying within a three miles radius of the Residency were cleared of all bodies and carcasses, causing immediate nuisance.

Lt. Col. Russel points out that flies have been found breeding freely on the bodies and threatening to become a dangerous pest.

THE BURIED DEAD.

Touching the next question of the salvage of the city area, Lt. Col. Russel says that it demanded considerable thought, and he took the opportunity of consulting every civil and military authority who could assist him in arriving at conclusions. He estimates that the city and cantonment has a population between 66,000 and 70,000, of which 31,500 persons were evacuated by the railway. 5,000 live in refugee camp, 3,500 in railway camp, 2,500 dead bodies had been disposed of, and Indian and European troops and their families in the cantonment are approximately 12,000. These figures lead to the inference that between 12,000 and 16,000 human bodies are lying buried in the ruins of the city, apart from animal carcasses.

These figures are admittedly mere approximations, and it is possible they may be wrong by several thousands, but even so, they give a clear enough idea of the grim problem to be faced, when salvage is begun

Lt. Col. Russell says, "I was present at a number of exhumations carried out in the occupied areas round the Presidency between June 14 and 16, and supported to some extent by this experience, I am of opinion that it would be undesirable at present to undertake exhumations on any extensive scale, because of the nuisance which would inevitably arise from the stench and flies.

At the present moment, the City is comparatively inoffensive, this being probably due to the fact that bodies remaining in the sealed area are more or less deeply buried in the ruins. Indeed, during my inspection of the city, the comparative absence of foul odours was to me a matter of some surprise."

BEGINNING OF SALVAGE.

Lt.-Col. Russell thinks that for health reasons alone, it would be undesirable at present to recruit a labour force exceeding 3,000, and proceeds:

"Although I cannot recommend any immediate large-scale operations, in my opinion, there are certain parts of the enclosed area wherein salvage could be begun without much delay, and without causing any serious menace to health. These areas include shopping centres in Bruce Road and St. John Road which were occupied by large Indian and European stores. Many of the buildings in these roads were of two storeys, but I understand few if any of the upper storeys were used for residential purposes. As soon as a suitable labour corps with necessary equipment has been organized, salvage work might commence along these roads. Few bodies will probably be unearthed, but I do not anticipate the discovery of such numbers as would compel the cessation work provided suitable sanitary arrangements were in existence for their immediate removal and disposal.

REDUCING SEALED AREA.

Two other areas might, I think would also be taken in hand as soon as the labour force equipment is provided. These include the higher lying parts of Nachari and Kansi situated in the eastern quarter of the enclosed area. These suburban parts suffered less damage than the main bazar, whilst a comparatively few casualties occurred. They also contain large vegetable fruit gardens which are at present enclosed inside the barbed wire entanglement, and if the houses were salvaged and bodies removed, these gardens could be opened and given over to cultivation.

Another advantage to be derived from the salvaging of the latter areas, would be a considerable reduction in the length of the perimeter of the sealed area, with a corresponding reduction in the number of guards required to patrol the boundary.

NOT TILL WINTER IS OVER.

Depending on the size of the labour force available, it may be possible simultaneously with the above operations to begin to clear the wider roads and streets. These are all at present blocked with the fallen material, and it would be impossible to salvage the property in the adjacent ruined houses, until this clearance has been effected.

Owing to the crowded nature of the city it is probable that most of this material will have to be removed outside its boundaries and this work will inevitably take considerable period, before it can be completed. Bodies will almost certainly be discovered during the clearance of these wider thoroughfares, but in my estimation, these will not be large in number, and their removal and disposal should give rise comparatively to little nuisance. Once this clearance is effected, the salvage of one or two houses might be tried out as an experimental measure only, in order to determine the possibility of general salvage work.

On the other hand, narrower roads and lanes in the densely populated parts of the bazar present a much more difficult problem. They are covered to considerable depths with large quantity of bricks, rubble etc, and a number of bodies is probably buried under this debris as it is likely that many persons who had effected successful escape from their dwellings were killed outside by the collapsing walls.

In these dense areas where lanes were only six to eight feet wide or even less and where the majority of the dead no doubt lie, it does not seem to me possible to do any salvage for some months, because of the time which preliminary clearance of wider roads and streets will necessarily take, and also because of the danger to health from the simultaneous exposure of a large number of bodies.

For these reasons, it is doubtful if any salvage can be undertaken in those areas before the advent of the winter season. This implies the postponement of salvage until March 1936, when the Quetta winter is over. Even then I am unwilling at the moment to say more than that experimental excavations should be conducted in the first instance, in order to determine whether work could proceed without danger to the health of the community living in the vicinity".

THANKS TO ROVERS.

Concluding the report, Lt.-Col. Russell observes: "I hope that it will not be considered impertinence on my part to give expression to my deep admiration for the splendid work done by every one during the days immediately following the disaster. Within a short space of time order was evolved from chaos and organised relief was available to all survivors. Nor can I refrain from making a special mention of the splendid work done by parties of rover scouts under the direction of Mr. Hogg of Lahore These lads have without exception given devoted service under exceptionally difficult and trying circumstances.

CONGRESS BAN ON OFFICIALS' SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

and Judas go free to take in the Grand Old Man." (A. G. Gardiner, Pillars of Society, p. 294). And in the pre-war days Lloyd George was so detested for his land schemes and insurance law by the Tories that (ibid, p. 293) one of them, when publicly complimented on his having saved a man from drowning, said that he had done nothing deserving such reward, but only that when he saw that the other man was struggling in the water and would be drowned he merely jumped into the water, swam to him, turned him over to see that he wasn't Lloyd George, and then pulled him out. "The amiable doctor who wrote to a certain paper insisting that any member of the faculty who attended Mr. George should be hounded out of the profession was not rebuking his brethren in terms of irony. He was stating what he believed to be the solemn duty of his class. He saw that the pests that afflicted society varied with the ages. Sometimes it was the Black Death sometimes the small-pox, now it was Mr. Lloyd George. The significant thing is that the more polite the circles in which you move the more bitter is the hostility.....Hatred of Mr. Lloyd George has become a frame of mind, a freemasonry, a kind of eleventh commandment—unlike most commandments in the constancy with which it is observed. It is doubtful whether any statesman has ever aroused such bitter hostility in 'Society'."

Silly Arguments.

Next comes the plea that constitutional fight necessarily implies the discharge of such social obligations as are associated with parliamentary life. This, even if correct in England, is not applicable to India where parliamentary life, as known in England simply does not exist.

To urge recourse to tea or dinner table for mollifying an embittered Viceroy or member of Council and securing important political changes in favour of India in the working of the new constitution is—well, supremely silly. At the Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee the Indian "delegates" were guests of the Government in London, and there must have been plenty of "callings" and meetings and "talkings over tables," yet we all know the result: more and more distrust of India, and more and more safeguards and special responsibilities of the Governor-General and Governors. One need not waste time over such positively silly arguments.

Ban Must Continue.

In such circumstances, the least that the Indian Opposition can do is to keep up its self-respect and dignity and refuse to kow-tow to, or hob-nob with, the officials in their social functions. Further apart from the point of self-respect and dignity, that course has an element of positive danger in it. An M.L.A. once told me that having taken the Finance Member's tea or dinner in the latter's house one day he could not decently attack him in the open Assembly the next, especially after having been told by his wife in the course of table talk, with charming ingenuousness, that from the way in which they fell upon her husband on a previous occasion she thought that they would eat him up, and that she hoped that they would not be so cruel to her again. It may be that an experienced and strong-minded member here and there will be able to keep the political and social spheres distinct, but the generality of members will feel, unable to do so. They will succumb and demoralisation will be the result. The lifting of the ban on participation in social functions will be a policy which is bound to be disastrous to the interests of the Congress Party and the nation at large. To do it will be to place the Opposition at the top of a smooth incline, down which descent will be inevitable, steady, and more and more difficult to restrain. Far better to avoid the incline altogether,

KHAN BAHADUR TO BE SUED

Corporation Out To Recover Dues In Respect Of Property Tax Bills

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation empowered the Municipal Commissioner on Wednesday to sue Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, ex-Councillor of the Municipal Corporation, for the recovery of outstanding dues in respect of certain properties situate in C Ward.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE

New Fellows

There were nine candidates for five seats in the registered graduates constituency for the Senate of the Bombay University of whom the following were elected: Mr. S M. Shah, Miss G. J. Bahadurji, Prof. N. G. Damle, Prof. I. V. Trivedi and Dr. N. A. Purandare.

Out of eight candidates for four seats from the University teachers, Prof. T. M. Advani, Principal R. D. Karmarkar, Principal D. G. Karve and Dr. B. B. Yodh were elected.

Special Train ... For Pandharpur

After a year's agitation for the first time in the history of the Pandharpur pilgrims, a special train for Pandharpur left the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday at 10-30 p.m. with more than 600 passengers. All the Railway officials, including Mr. Moberley and Mr. Bruckley personally supervised the arrangements.

Advanced booking for this train had commenced since Saturday last and hardly 150 tickets had been sold out till yesterday morning, and the Railway officials were observed at 10 a.m. inquiring at the special booking office, "What the booking was?" The booking was very heavy after 7p.m. and all the fears of the Railway authorities gradually were dissipated.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

The Directors have declared an ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1935 at the rate of £2-10-0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 12th August.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

paganda. He suggested the formation of a small Divisional Committee with the Commissioner and two non-officials to supervise the District Committee's work.

Dr. Vaishampayan admitted that after a hundred years of rule the Government had at last awakened to the social and economical needs of the villages. The speaker suggested the revival of village and district industries.

The Revenue Secretary, Mr. Madan, repudiated the suggestion that Goernment had awaken only now. Giving the main idea of the scheme as making villagers to take interest in themselves in their well-being, Mr. Madan said that the seven lakhs grant was small as compared to the vast work and so Government decided to encourage those already in the field instead of embarking upon a new programme.

Shaikh Abdul Majid suggested spending the whole amount on one vital item if substantial improvement in rural areas as a whole is to be achieved.

BAKHALE'S RETORT.

Mr. Bakhale administered a retort to the Revenue Secretary. He asked: If Mahatma Gandhi had not started the A. I. V. I. A. would the Government of India have sanctioned this crore of rupees for village uplift? Protests like one from the Revenue Secretary had come from official quarters all over India. Too many protests said Mr. Bakhale reminded one of "my lady protests too much." He suggested that the whole amount should be spent to remove the permanent disabilities of the lowest strata of society. He warned Government against adopting any scheme that would entail recurring expenditure. He said that Government should consider the claims of the depressed classes for adequate water-supply which if done the depressed classes would gratefully appreciate.

Mr. Clayton, Commissioner, Southern Division, assured the House that the Collector and District Committee would have almost the last word in spending their own grant. After Messrs. Acharekar, Sakhatwala, Gazdar and Syed Munawar and spokken on resolution the House rose for the day.

POLITICAL CONTRACEPTION

Mr. Gazdar said that Government had entered into a competition with Mahatmaji. Government did not want the Congress influence to grow in the villages and hence they had adopted this scheme which was a sort of "Political contraception."

Village Uplift In Bombay Presidency

Gazdar Characterises Govt. Move As "Political Contraception"

The question of the distribution of the 7 lakhs of rupees allotted by the Government of India for Village uplift in the Presidency provoked an interesting debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto who initiated the debate, told the House that Government had decided to spend a major part of the grant for expanding the Sykes Scheme.

Some non-official members made caustic remarks about the sudden solicitude of the Government for the village population. Mr. Bakhale asked whether if Gandhiji had not started the All-India Village Industries Association, Government would have allotted Rs. 1 crore for rural uplift. Mr. Gazdar characterised the Government move as a sort of "political contraception" to reduce Congress influence.

GOVT. AND RURAL UPLIFT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister Local Self-Government next moved a resolution embodying the proposed scheme of utilising Government of India's grant of Rs. seven lakhs for rural uplift in the Presidency. The scheme allotted Rs. 94,000 to the Director of Agriculture for improvement in milk, poultry, fisheries and hide industry. The Sind Commissioner is to be given Rs. 30,000 while the Commissioners of the North, Central and Southern Divisions and Sind Rs. 108,202-15-8 and Rs. 108,000 respectively on the rural population basis.

Recalling the work so far done since the inauguration of the village uplift scheme by late governor Sir Frederick Sykes, Sir Shah Nawaz said, that was not the only attempt on the part of Government towards the betterment of village conditions. The essential feature of his scheme was co-operation of all agencies, Government, local authorities and non-official organisations. The District Executive Committee was the primary agency under that scheme Taluquas and villages acting under its supervision. This scheme has been successful in the Central Division and partially in Southern. All activities from the beginning have been left to the management by villagers themselves. The task is vast but response is quite encouraging. Government recognise broadcasting as the best means for propaganda. We are considering how far broadcasting is financially practicable.

Coming to present scheme, we have decided to consider the Government of India's grant as a mere addition to the departmental budget to be used for expanding village improvement work, under Sir F. Sykes' scheme. The scheme absorbs a little aver one lakh and twenty thousands. Out of the balance, two lakhs will be kept at the disposal of Collectors as discretionary grants and spend the remainder through Improvement Committees who can make budget and spend according to plan. These proposals have been approved by the Government of India. We are now placing them before the House to elicit its views.

Mr. Gokhale suggested that the improvement of buffalo milk should include cow-milk also. He further suggested education for masses.

Mr. More (Pandharpur) moved an amendment providing a separate sum of two lakhs and odd for weaving schools, soap-making and the like and shuffling also other amounts.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni suggested the consideration of unemployment and poverty problems in villagers. He also referred to the pitiable lot of Harijans who needed much help.

Rao Bahadur Parulekar did not see why so great amount was provided for poultry improvement.

After Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and Syed Miran Mahomed Shah had contributed to the debate the House adjourned for tea.

WHY NOT ADD 7 LAKHS MORE!

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik opposed Mr. Morey's amendment and complained against the large share being given to the Central Division.

Rao Bahadur Nawale wished that the Bombay Government had added its equal quota of seven lakhs to the India Government's grant and thus showed more interest in village uplift pro-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

IT WILL SOON BE FIFTY YEARS

since men and women first experienced the benefits of a nightly drink of Bovril. To-day, the number who take a bed-time drink of this world-famous energiser, runs into millions.

These millions of men and women find Bovril a great restorative and a strong safeguard against illness. They are proving what doctors have long found by tests in private practice and confirmed by clinical experience—that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT —DRINK

BOVRIL

THE
Travancore National Bank,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

Since its establishment in Travancore over 22 years ago, the TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LTD., has always aimed at the Constant development of its services in order to render the greatest possible assistance to merchants and firms trading in South India.

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The quality of the bank's service springs from a sympathetic understanding of the needs of its clientele.

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STK. 5.

CHURAKULAM TEA
FRESH FROM THE GARDENS
BOMBAY GETS
WEEKLY SHIPMENTS
SPECIALITIES
- BUNGALOW TEA
- FLAVOURY ORANGE
- RESTAURANT MIXTURE

CHURAKULAM TEA DEPOT
404 KALBADEVI ROAD . . BOMBAY

MACHINERY FOR POLICE

French Plan Before League Committee

The grave international situation has led to the League of Nations tackling the question of how to make its Covenant more effective in the organisation of collective security against war.

Last April the British, French, and Italian Governments adopted a resolution at Stresa, for which they afterwards secured the unanimous approval of the League Council. This resolution called for the appointment of a committee in order to devise measure mittee in order to devise measures to render "the Covenant more effective in the organisation of collective security and to define in particular the economic and financial measures which might be applied should, in the future, a State, whether a Member of the League of Nations or not, endanger peace by the unilateral repudiation of its international obligations."

A Committee of Thirteen Members was promptly appointed to take up this question. It met for the first time in May. The French Government submitted a memorandum containing a plan for carrying out the object of the Committee.

THE ELAGUE'S DUTY

This plan suggests broadly speaking, that the European Members of the League should adopt a certain interpretation of the Covenant and embody it in a protocol or similar instrument and should secure the assent and co-operation of non-European Member States. This interpretation is to the effect that the duty of the League under Article 11 of the Covenant to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard peace means that, when a State violates treaty in such a way as to endanger peace, it is the duty of the Members of the League to adopt economic and financial measures to make it more difficult for the violation to be successful. For instance, if the violation takes the form of illegal rearmament, the Members of the Legue parties to the proposed arrangement should take steps immediately to prohibit the export to the responsible Ctate of arms, implement of war and of all raw materials particularly suitable for the manufacture of implements of war or, inture of implements of war or, indeed, of any product of which it might be considered the treaty-breaking State should be deprived.

The French plan proposes that in the first place European States controlling the markets of the essential raw materials should take part in this arrangement through regional or other treaties. The agreement should include as many States as possible. Once it had been adopted, steps should be taken to come to terms with non-European States with a view to making it easier to carry out these various arrangements. Non-European States, it is argued, must desire the consolidation of European peace, became peace all over the world is indivisible, and the arrangements made could be of mutual benefit to all concerned.

TWO COMMITTEES

The Committee divided up the subject into two halves; A legal sub-committee is to study the constitutional questions involved in deciding how the proposed economic measures should be related to the machinery and obligations of the League; an economic and financial sub-committee will consider the nature and organisation of these measures.

NOTES FROM MOSCOW

(Continued from page 6.)

khash. From these places, according to the investigators, locusts make devastating flights and form new breeding places. The pests were the scourge of agriculture in many sections of the country, destroying grain, industrial crops, and grass.

How dangerous the locust is, and how important the fight against it is in this country can be judged by the fact that in the European part of the USSR alone over 2 million hectares of land require locust extermination measures.

To-day the work against the locusts is carried out by means of airplanes and chemical and mechanical methods, with the direct participation of the peasantry. The USSR has also recently made agreements with Iran and Afghanistan on a planned system agreed upon by the signatories. In fighting the locusts the USSR will assist its neighbours with all possible and latest means and methods developed for the extermination of this pests.

It is reported that the Bombay Express train which left Madras on Monday ran over three persons near Kadambur. The victims were a man aged 45, a woman aged 35 and a boy aged 4.

KEEP ALOOF FROM AGITATORS

Travancore Metropolitan's Advice To Syrian Christians

TRIVANDRUM, July 9.

From the Piravom Syrian Seminary in North Travancore comes a timely episcopal circular issued by the Reverend Mar Thimothios, the Metropolitan, wherein he refers, "inter-alia" to the political agitation in Travancore carried on in the name of Christian, Muslim and Ezhava subjects of the Maharaja.

The Metropolitan condemns the agitation in an unamb'guous language, and the disabilities and grievances forming the basis of the agitation are taken one by one and proved to be imaginary and frivolous.

He goes on to remind his flock of the fact that for centuries past the Syrian Church has flourished to Travancore and the Rulers of Travancore have had all along been safeguarding their religious, social and political interests.

The Metropolitan advises the Syrian Christians to keep aloof from the present agitation and to rally round the banner of "progressive and enlighted administration, "raised by His Highness the Maharaja and wholeheartedly render in all manner possible support and co-operation to the Government of His Highness, with a view to establish peace and prosperity in the country.—United Press.

MONSOON EXTENDS INTO SIND

General Rainfall In C. P. Gujrat Konkan And Malabar

POONA, July 10.

Yesterday's depression near Ranchi moved to the North-West and now lies over East Central India. It caused strong monsoon in Chota Nagpur, Central parts of the country, Rajputana and Gujrat.

Monsoon has also been strong in Bengal and Malabar and extended into Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujrat, Konkan and Malabar; local in Crissa, Punjab, Kashmir, Sind and Mysore; while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, North Western Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, North Madras Coast and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall were (in inches); Tavoy three; Akyab two; Mergui, Amherst, Gwa and Kyaukpyu one and a half each; Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling five each; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong, Narayanganj, Bogra, Naya Dumka and Jessore two each; Barisal one and a half; Tezpur, Chaibasa and Ranchi one; Jubbulpore six; Pendra, Neemuch and Kanker two each; Indore, Raipur and Saugor one each; Baroda three; Marmer, Montgomery, Mount Abu and Deesa two each; Khanpur one and a half; Surat one; Mahableshwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Mercara three each; Khandala two; and Cochin one.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Sind, East Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Bengal and continue widespread in Malabar, Gujrat, West Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana and increase in Lower Burma, Assam, United Provinces, Punjab and Kashmir.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.35	40 38	32.99
St. George's Hospital ..	1.10	58.33	43.6?
J. J. Hospital	0.61	48.43	38.87
Matunga ..	0.95	46.06	37.71

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10-7-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 82.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.7 degrees 0.6 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees 0.4 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 249 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 41 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.35 inches
Total rainfall during the month 12.69 inches
Total rainfall during the year 40.40 inches
Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-7-1935

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.56 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS ON 30TH JUNE, 1935.

LIABILITIES	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	ASSETS	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0		Fixed Capital Expenditure Lands & Bldgs.	3,00,708 12 5	
Issued & subscribed	20,00,000 0 0		Safes & Furniture	97,925 11 11	3,98,634 8 4
Paid up		7,50,101 2 6	Loans & Advances on gold	6,97,905 14 10	
Reserve Funds		2,50,000 0 0	Goods & other securities	9,77,925 6 0	
Deposits	93,14,489 8 11		Lands & Bldgs. and personal securities	19,46,179 2 2	
Chit Fund Deposits	16,18,841 5 6	1,06,23,330 14 5	Cash Credits & Over Drafts	21,49,424 15 10	
Dividends not drawn		38,344 14 7	Bills Discounted & Purchased	9,05,333 3 5	
Bills for collection		7,54,517 2 0	Chit Fund Advances	17,84,975 8 0	85,51,744 2 3
Sundries		6,14,039 0 6	Investments Govt. Securities	12,44,498 11 10	
			Other Securities	1,214 12 0	12,45,713 7 10
			Bills Lodged for Collection as per Contra		7,54,517 2 0
			Sundries		5,22,372 12 10
			Cash in hand and with Bankers at call		15,67,401 0 9
Total		1,30,40,383 2 0	Total		1,30,40,383 2 0

Alleppey 4th July, 1935. C. RAMAN MENON, (Accountant). K. M. EAPEN, M.A., B.L., Secretary.

COLD WAVE DAMAGE TO CROPS

Volley Of Questions In Bombay Council

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 9.

The Bombay Council resumed its session this afternoon. At question time, there was an echo of the "Bawla Murder Case"

When Mr. Resaldar asked if any of the accused in that case was still i hospital in an insane condition.

The Home Member replied in the negative.

COMPOSITORS IN GOVT. PRESS.

To-day too Mr. R. R. Bakhale raised questions regarding the training in composing work and promotion for workers in the Marathi and Kanarese Sections of the Government Central Press, Bombay.

Mr. Turner, replying, stated that of the Urdu compositors in the press one was discharged for absence without leave; one resigned for personal reasons, and three resigned, being dissatisfied with the nominal pay. Two Urdu compositors were trained at Government's expense.

Answering another question the Home Member admitted that no general promotion was granted in the year 1924 to workers in the Marathi and Kanarese sections of the press.

Answering another question of Mr. Bakhale, the Home Member stated that there are five temporary employees in the Yerawada Prison Press for a period extending between nine months and three years

ELECTION POSTPONEMENT.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni inquired if Government had received any application requesting a postponement of the Poona Municipal Elections.

Sir Shah Nawaz answered in the affirmative, saying that an application had been received, but that it was too late. The application asked for a postponement of the elections to enable the redistribution of the Municipal seats on population basis.

ALLEGATION AGAINST THANA POLICE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised the question of the motor accident between Thana and Panvel on February 17, resulting in the death of three and in injuries to about dozen persons and complained that no assistance was forthcoming from the Thana police Station, even though information was given by one motorist.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

The Finance Member was faced by a volley of supplementary questions from Messrs. Karbhari, Kamat, Dixit, Sardar Bhimbhai Naik and others regarding the extent of damage to crops by the last cold wave and the remission granted to agriculturists.

Rajkot Letter

NEW SCHOOL FOR WORKERS' CHILDREN

Thakkar Advises Mill-Workers To Remove Illiteracy

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 9.

Under the auspices of the local Seva Sangha which has been doing pioneer work in the field of social uplift, Sjt. Thakkar Bapa performed on 6th instant the opening ceremony of a new school for the children of the local cotton mill-operatives and other labourers in their own locality.

Sjt. Thakkar Bapa exhorted the mill-hands to eradicate illiteracy from amongst them.

GRAIN DISTRIBUTED.

The Sameshwa Seva Samiti distributed grains for the benefit of hundreds of families of the famine-stricken area during the past three months. Besides, at various shops run by the Samiti, more than 6,000 maunds of grain were sold at lower rates.

RELIEF FOR ZAMINDARS?

Indebtedness Bill In N. W. F. P. Council

D. I. KHAN, July 10.

Nawabzada Mah Nawaz Khan, M.L.C., D. I. Khan, having obtained the previous sanction of H.E. the Governor-General, will introduce the Petty Zamindar Relief Bill in the coming session of the N.W.F.P. Council.

Thus goes the statement of objects and reasons:—

"The heavy indebtedness of the zamindars is largely due to the fact that they have to pay exceptionally high rates of interest on debts borrowed by them. The debts are ordinarily incurred by the zamindars to provide necessaries of life for their families or to meet the agricultural demands, and human sympathy requires that they should not be unduly taxed on like occasions."

"The prosperity of the zamindar is the prosperity of the country.

In view of these circumstances it is but essential that the high rate of interest should be made penal, otherwise the indebtedness of zamindars will never cease."—United Press.

PEOPLES' BANK IN LIQUIDATION

Committee Formed To Represent Shareholders

LAHORE, July 9.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Peoples' Bank Ltd., which is now in liquidation was held at the Bharat Buildings under the chairmanship of D. Kishen Kishore. Shareholders representing over 9500 shares were present.

A committee consisting of eleven members six from Lahore and five from outside, with powers to co-opt, was formed to represent the shareholders. D. Kishen Kishore and a representative of the Bharat Insurance Company were appointed the Chairman and Secretary respectively.—United Press.

Benares, July 10.—Mr. Rangaswami Ayangar, assumed charge of his principalsh'p of the Central Hindu College the Hindu University.—United Press.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BENGAL

Viswabharati Institute's Programme

SANTINIKETAN, July 9.

From the report of the Medical Officer of the Vishwabharati Institute of Rural Re-construction about the Health work in the villages done by the Institute, it appears that medical work formed an integral part of the village Welfare Department of the Institute of Rural Re-construction. A central dispensary was started in 1924 at Srinikitan round which were organised fourteen Rural Re-construction and Health Societies in the surrounding villages.

The central dispensary supplied medicine and service of the doctor at a concession rate to the members of the Health Societies. The influence of the medical service has helped in creating a spirit of co-operation amongst the villagers in solving their various problems. The villagers have ungrudgingly co-operated in cleaning the jungles, filling up the pits, cleaning the tanks and in opening the drains. In addition to these sanitary measures, they have also constructed some roads, re-excavated tanks for irrigation and have organised "Dharmagolas" (Paddy stores) as insurance against famines. They are also maintaining a number of primary schools.

The medical officer is of opinion that their plan of work is full of possibilities and is capable of extension all over the province. Though lack of adequate financial support often stands in the way of widening the sphere of their activities, he however cherishes the hope that the results they have so far been able to achieve will stimulate similar activities in other parts of Bengal.—United Press.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNALISM

Dr. Rajan's Advice To Travancore Youths

TRIVANDRUM, July 8.

A special meeting of the Travancore Youth League was held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, M.L.A., presiding.

Several resolutions were adopted, deploring the communal outlook prevailing in Travancore, approving adult franchise, and urging the immediate need, and calling upon the youths of Travancore to organise an All-Travancore Non-Communal Youth League, instead of so many petty communal organisations.

Dr. Rajan, in the course of his presidential speech, saisd that youth was not to be determined by age but by spirit. To him Gandhiji who had passed three score and seven was the truest youth of India. It was the people who exercised the right to rebel that could be really called the youth of the country.

FOSTER NATIONALISM

These were the days of federation and the people of the State could not stand aloof from British India They could not go to the national parliament and say that they represented 'Eazhavas' or "Nairs." Dr. Rajan concluded by appealing to the youth, in the name of the country, to get rid of communalism and foster nationalism.

Dr. Rajan left for Nagercoil this morning to attend the Harijan District Conference there.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 4 POINTS

Reactionary Tendency In Crossrates

GOOD RECOVERY IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat Steady And Linseed Slightly Better

BOMBAY, July 10

On Wednesday, cross rates displayed some reactionary tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON FEATURELESS

New York cotton was quiet and featureless in the absence of speculative activity.

GOLD AND SILVER FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm after days of weakness.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED BETTER

Liverpool wheat ruled quietly steady. Linseed was slightly better. Jute and rubber were dull.

GILTEDGEDS IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive due to the lack of demand. Giltedged securities were in better request although business was somewhat restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, July 10

Previous closing	11.75
To-day's opening	11.75
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.79
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935

Liverpool, July 10

Previous closing	6.23
To-day's opening	6.24
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.26
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 224

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 10

Cotton was quiet and featureless with traders awaiting developments in Washington especially with regard to the announcement of the new crop loan. There are some complaints of bollweevil but they were less than usual at this time of the year.

Trading in October commenced at 11.75 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was quietly steady with very little speculative activity and prices moved in a very narrow range. Some local buying then followed and October rose to 11.77 but thereafter price again fell on liquidation and outside selling to 11.74 but the undertone ruled fairly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.79 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.67/11.67) 11.76/11.75
October (1.64/11.62) 11.72/11.72
December (11.62/11.62) 11.71/11.7I

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.52) 6.57
American October (6.19) 6.25
Egyptian July (7.80) 7.80
Egyptian October (7.78) 7.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10

Broach New A-M. moved between Rs. 223-4 and Rs. 224-4 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 223-12 with New York futures about 4 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 10

Silver opened steady at Rs. 72/11, 72/14 and 73/3. The market was fairly active on covering and speculative buying influenced by better foreign cables but subsequently prices suffered a slight setback and closed quiet at Rs. 73/2, 73/5/0 and 73/8.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/13/3 and 34/14/6. The market showed some activity but general business continued rather restricted. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/9 and 34/15.

FORECAST OF JUTE CROP

Decrease In Acreage Estimated

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A preliminary forecast of Jute Crop issued by the Government of Bengal states that the estimated area of jute in Bengal, and Assam this year is 1,858,200 acres, which shows a decrease by 7,52,900 acres or about 28.83 per cent compared with the revised total for 1934.

The decrease is attributed partly to the adverse weather conditions and partly to the intensive restriction campaign.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 10

Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 10

Previous closing	4.97 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 1/2
To-day's closing	4.96 9/16
Difference	—.00 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 10

Previous closing	74.91
To-day's opening	74.81
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	—.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/2 and then slightly rose to 4.96-9/16 subsequently the rate gave way to 4.96-1/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.96 9/16.

Franc opened at 74.81 and then improved to 74.82 but later movements were narrow and of little importance.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.90.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10

The market closed quiet

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	30 1/4d.	31 1/8d.
Spot	30 1/4d.	31 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10

Gold per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 10

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 10
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1 6 1/8) 1 6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.64 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4) 1-6 31/32
London on Milan (60.18) 60.21
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

NO ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Old Man Discharged By Dadar Magistrate

Albert William Probhatt, an Anglo-Indian, aged 70, was discharged by Mr. M A F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday, as there was no sufficient evidence to prove that the old man attempted to commit suicide.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Probhatt jumped from the first floor of Patel Terrace on July 4, with the intention of committing suicide.

But the accused in his statement denying his intention to do so, said that he was under the influence of toddy and misjudged the height he was jumping. Further he had served in the army and in the Railway.

Besides, he was a military pensioner and he was accustomed to hurdles in the military.

Remarking that the old man was full of good humour, the Magistrate was reluctant to believe that the accused attempted to commit suicide and accordingly discharged him.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 10

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 57 3/4 and October 59 1/4. There was very little doing owing to the entire absence of speculative interest despite encouraging foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 10

Prices were unquoted.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 10

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£230 3/4 buyers £231 sellers) £231 buyers £231 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.

Linseed (£13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady) £13 7/8 buyers £13 15/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£33 1/2 to £34) £33 1/2 to £34 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/4) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-0 1/4) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

July August New Crop (£18 7/8 sellers) £18 3/4 value
Dunlop August (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning August (£21 sellers) £21

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8) 5 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward (6 1/8 paid and value) 6 1/8 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay July August (£11 5/8) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£11 3/8) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£9 1/16 sellers) £9 1/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal August (£13 1/8 paid and sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
September Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6	9	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	10	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	10	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	10	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	10	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	10	0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	3	3
Linseed September	6	10	0

The tone was steady

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 5th day of July 1935.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	26,27,83,000
Notes in circulation	162,54,45,000
Total Notes issued	188,82,28,000
Total Liabilities	188,82,28,000

Assets.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,93,000
Sterling Securities	65,19,27,000
Total of A.	109,61,44,000
B. Rupee Coin	52,71,81,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	26,49,03,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	nil
Total Assets.	188,82,28,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.05 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 5th July 1935.

Liabilities	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	7,80,28,000
(b) Banks	21,59,53,000
(c) Others	Nil
Bills Payable	2,68,000
Other Liabilities	44,01,000
Rs.	39,86,50,000

Assets	Rs.
Notes	26,27,83,000
Rupee Coin	3,76,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,99,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	6,50,37,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	Nil
Investments	6,15,96,000
Other Assets	86,59,000
Rs.	39,86,50,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Investment Demand For Giltedged Securities

SPECULATIVE INTEREST LACKING DUE TO ITALO-ABYSSINIAN SITUATION

Copper Firm And Wheat Erratic

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10

On the Stock Exchange, there was investment demand for giltedged securities which rallied fairly well but in view of the Italo-Abyssinian situation, speculative interest was again lacking. Markets were featureless.

In commodities copper was firm owing to better American advices. Wheat again was erratic but early losses were partly recovered owing to better Argentine cables and rust reports in United States.

Wall Street opened steady and then advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 7/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, July 2 £98 3/4
Wednesday, July 3, £99
Thursday, July 4, £98 3/4
Friday, July 5, £98 1/2
Monday, July 8, £98 1/4
Tuesday, July 9, £98 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 10
3-30 p.m.

General business was poor owing to the lack of fresh support. Giltedgeds were steady to firm. Otherwise markets were generally dull. Industrials were generally easy.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £85 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/4) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) 112 1/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 3/8) (£118 1/2) £118 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/2) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117) £117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (29-6) 29-6

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 1/2

Musical Industries (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (111-7 1/2) 111-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£81 1/2) £81 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (42-3) 41-9

University Ordinary (30-3) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (35-6) 35-6

Cable Wires (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0

Camera A (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140-6) 138-9

P and O S N Company Defd (19-1 1/2) 19-1 1/2

Distillers (93-3) 93-3

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0

British Celanese (16-0) 15-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (60-0) 60-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 58-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-3) 7-3

Westerns Limited Ordinary (13-7 1/2) 13-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£26 7/8) £26 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Miscellaneous Featureless

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In share market jutes ruled steady though only limited turnover resulted. Coals were kept steady and unchanged. In teas only few scattered deals took place at round about quotation prices. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1-2 per cent Paper 95/5; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 103/10 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1943 106-10; 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 113-6 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 117/8 small lot.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 130/8.

Cottons:—Mohini Mills 11; New Victoria ordy 1/7.

Coals: — Amalgamated 23/12 small lot; Bansra 4/8; Borrea ordy 12/14; Burrakur 12/12; Churulia 1/6; Equitable 39-12 small lot; Gopalichuck 1/1; Pench Valley 37; Searsole 1/6; Standard 33/12; Talcher 1/2.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 17/12 small lot; Agarpara 27 small lot; Agarpara pref 137/8; Alliance 350; Auckland 236 small lot; Bally 219; Bally pref 139 small lot; Birla 15/12; Belvedere 413/8 small lot; Budge Budge 299 small lot; Clive 29/8; Ft. William 326 small lot; Gourepore 698/8; Howrah 55/12; Hukumchand 13/8; Kamarhatty 579; Kanknarrah 499 small lot; Lansdowne 161; National 23/14; New Central 380; Standard 327 small lot.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 9/8; Bansqua 9/14; Sington 75; Tezpore ordy 8/12 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/7; Bengal Chemical pref 15/4; Upper Ganges Elec. 13; United Provinces Elec. 163; Bengal Iron 3/13; Indian Iron & Steel 7/10; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 61/4; Concord of India Insurance 11/12 premium; B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/7; Indian Wood Products 18/12; Balrampore Sugar 19/4; Cawnpore ordy 35/8; Carew & Co. 22 small lot; Raza 135; Rohtas ordy 12.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Port Trust 101/8; 6-3/4 per cent 1933/43 Rohtas Sugar Mills 101.—A.P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 10
8-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£86 1/2) £86 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114) £114

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115) £115

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (42-6) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£15) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (58-1 1/2) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£16 1/8) £16 1/8
East Rand Proprietory (51-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (158-9) 160-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-9) 270-0
Goddar New (208-9) 208-9
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (259-3) 260-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (170-0) 168-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (45-1 1/2) 44-6
Anglo Dutch (60-0) 59-4 1/2
Burma Oil (78-9) 78-9
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 1/4) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51
L M Ford (£22) £21 3/8
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135
London Board G Stock (£99) £99

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 10

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 34 1/2) dol 34 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 7/8) dol 15 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 35 5/8) dol 36 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 93) —

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 10

Good selection was sold well to Britain and the Continent.

	sh.	d.
Greazy lower	0	6
Greazy higher	1	6½
Scoured lower	0	10½
Scoured higher	2	2

'PLANE HELD UP AT AKYAB

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Intimation has been received here that owing to inclemency of weather, the east bound plane for Rangoon, which left Calcutta yesterday was held up at Akyab.—United Press.

Consumers Unwilling To Buy Yarn At Present Prices

JAPANESE YARNS STEADY

Bombay, July 10.

The eagerly awaited American Bureau Report was published on Monday night the 8th instant, and this proved to be rather a bullish document. The area in cultivation has been estimated at 29,166,000 acres which is about as expected and the publication of the Report has not had any disturbing influence on the cotton market. It is yet too early to fully judge the correct effect of the Bureau Report in the consuming centres but as local cotton prices have not shown any improvement after the publication of the Report, prices of yarn are not likely to show any improvement over the present level. Reports of favourable weather conditions and weak undertone in commodity prices have been adversely affecting our market and prices of almost all kinds of yarns have remained practically unchanged. Trading in cloth has continued to remain dull and depressed as before and the consumers find it increasingly difficult to make purchases of yarns at the present level of prices. The situation at present is rather uncertain and everybody is eagerly awaiting further developments. On the whole, the yarn market has remained dull and uninteresting and the tendency at the close remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No fresh forward business has been possible on account of continued disparity as reported before. Due to further decline in spot prices, dealers are getting less interested in forward positions but as the stocks are not very large, fresh transactions will be possible if Manchester prices are reduced sufficiently

JAPANESE YARNS

Prices have remained fairly steady in almost all yarns Grey, Single, Twofold and also in mercerised yarns. Turnover has been moderate, but stocks are also not very heavy. In case of mercerised yarns, there has been an improved demand particularly for 2/84s on account of hardening tendency in forward prices, as a result of which prices for ready goods have improved to the extent of one anna per lb. As regards forward positions, there are reports of small booking in 40s, 2/60s and 2/80s Grey Yarns. Undertone in this class of yarns has remained fairly steady and future tendency is rather hopeful. Sampin has fluctuated in sympathy with cotton whilst Exchange do not show any change.

ART SILK YARNS: We have nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns where prices have remained unchanged. The undertone in Japanese Art Silk Yarns has remained fairly steady and although the prices have not shown any material improvement the tendency at the close has remained rather firm. Forward quotations have remained unchanged but on account of very low rates for the spot, fresh forward business is out of question. As regards Italrayon Yarns, the official prices remain unchanged whilst turnover has been very moderate. Demand for delustred yarns has been very satisfactory and fresh arrivals which were not large, have immediately been absorbed off. Two fold yarns find no sales.

INDIAN YARNS: Some of our Mills have made sales of further small lots during the week in coarser counts at reduced rates. Up-country Mills are supplying to the surrounding districts cheaper qualities and reports from the consuming centres are not quite encouraging. Dealers do not seem inclined to pay any higher prices owing to the fact that they are not able to make sales of their holdings at any higher limits. In the circumstances, fresh business during the week has been very limited. Whilst we do not expect any improvement in the yarn prices it is very likely that turnover at about the present level will show some improvement if cotton prices remain steady in the next few days.

REASON BEHIND DROP IN SILVER

Stocks Considerably Liquidated

Bombay, July 9

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck, Agent in India of Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. New York, has issued the following review:—

As we anticipated and pointed out to our friends and clients three weeks or so ago, Silver has turned weak and a steadily sagging if not panickly market has resulted.

Looking at present prices we are now mildly bullish. We believe that prices are too low and present levels more than discount even the disappointingly small purchases by the American Treasury. Our opinion is based on the following reasons, facts and conclusions.

REASONS AND FACTS

1. The silver buying policy of the Treasury is primarily to be considered as an exchange stabilization operation.

2. The dollar at above 295 is already weak enough from the American point of view and further purchases of silver are not now necessary to keep the dollar weak.

3. But, the Treasury and Mr. Morgenthau have to now protect the value of their acquired stocks by accelerated purchases against the disappointed onslaughts of Far Eastern sellers.

4. Mr. Morgenthau has therefore to protect his own position as a public officer against the accusation that his lagging buying policy has brought the silver prices down.

5. The Senatorial Bloc is growing in strength as witness the recent petition to Roosevelt signed by nearly half of the whole Senate.

MISINTERPRETATION

6. This morning's Reuter's telegram if carefully read has more of bullish news than bearish. It has been generally misinterpreted by the Bombay Traders who are unacquainted with the shades of meaning of American expression. "To buy off" the Silver Senators means that Roosevelt would give them some other concession in return for the Senators abandoning the "Silver Bloc" programme. This, however Mr. Roosevelt has found to be "too expensive." Further the President does not want to face a 'fresh flood of silver sales.'

7. It is quite evident that the tide is turning against the Morgenthau policy of cautious hesitant buying due to the impetuous selling. Morgenthau in our opinion will have to increase his purchase and at the same time stocks have been considerably liquidated.

Therefore we are mildly bullish and prefer a moderately long position.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 8

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices £		
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2	18	3
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0	8	9
Turner and Newall	2	17	0
Associated Electric Industries	1	14	9
Attock Oil	0	7	6
Associated Portland Cement	2	14	3
Electric Supply Corporation	3	2	9
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1	5	0
Beira Railways	0	19	9
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2	18	3
Marconi International Marine	1	14	0
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3	13	6
General Electric Ord	2	17	3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4	12	6
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref.	82	15	0
International Railways of C America	dol.	2.50	
Malayalam Plantations	1	12	0
British Burma Petroleum	0	4	6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1	11	3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1	1	9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0	10	0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0	2	9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 4.32 p.c		p.c.

Market steady but business restricted.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 9

September 2.40 plus 08
December 2.44 plus 07
March 2.10 plus 08
May 2.14 plus 08

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 10.

S S Marienfels, Capt. J Schliemann, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., from Hamburg, via Pereim.

S S Badapur, Capt. P Sharntan, Agents Burmah Shell Oil Co., Ltd., from Rangoon.

S S Kidderpore, Capt. R R Burge, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Kobe via Colombo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, July 10.

S S Formosa, Capt. H Honell, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

S S Darcolia, Capt. J F McChriste, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co. Ltd., for Calcutta via Cochin.

S S Ellora, Capt. W Samuel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., for Mombassa via Seychelles.

S S Victoria, Capt. E Macabeso, Agents Lloyd Triestino for Genoa via Aden.

LOADING

Bombay, July 10.

S S Ranchi for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Barpeta for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

Western Buying And Bull Support In New York Cotton

Treasury Silver Purchase And War Sentiment Overrule Bearish Features

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS BUT 'IDEAL' WEATHER

BOMBAY, July 10.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by Western buying and bull support.

Owing to a rise of 4 cents per bushel in Chicago Wheat prices, there was a sympathetic advance in cotton market in which, apart from some Liverpool selling offers were limited. Prices rose by 60 cents per bale. Professional operators are awaiting the announcement of the New Crop loan. There was buying by the Cotton Pool in May and spot houses bought October. There was scarcity of contracts coupled with fixing on buyers' call but weather was ideal over the Cotton Belt.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 11.67. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 2 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.65 which was the lowest level for the day.

EXTENSIVE BUYING.

At the decline there was extensive buying from all quarters and the needs were supplied by Liverpool. New Orleans and the South. There was scarcity of contracts and prices rose 15 points from the lowest level and at noon prices reached the highest level for the day when October was quoted 11.80.

SMALL REALISING.

In the afternoon there was small realising which depressed prices 5 points from the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 13 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 10 points at 12.40 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points. There was hedge selling of outsiders which met with trade calling and Bombay buying. Later there was trade calling and fair straddle buying. Offerings were light and prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and the market closed at a net rise of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.92d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of one point. At the close July were quoted 5.98, October 5.89 and January 5,67.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

In this section there was some selling in Sakels but uppers ring was fairly firm. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point with Spot cotton unchanged at 8d. Upper futures advanced 7 points and Spot cotton prices gained one point at 7.42d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was scattered selling in near months but distant deliveries advanced on improved demand. Sakels futures closed 4 points down to 3 points up while Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 4 points.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Despite favourable weather, speculative buying in sympathy with wheat silver and recent sustained demand in securities resulted in an advance.

Trade demand, however, is slow to follow up advances in consequence of the extensive domestic mill curtailment. The annual consumption figures to be published at the end of this month are expected to show further reduction in the World's American consumption as compared with the previous half-year. According to "Dallas News," the crop in Texas and Oklahoma has been largely benefited by recent rains and warm weather and recovered from the early pessimistic outlook. Though prices may be carried a little higher on speculative demand following scarcity of contracts with continuance of favourable weather in cotton belt and prospects of increased month-end private crop estimates, we consider it advisable to put out sales on all bulges.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N.Y. October
Highest 11.80+16 (11-24 a.m.)
Lowest 11.65+01 (10-03 a.m.)
Liverpool October
Highest 6.23+08 (3-50 p.m.)
Lowest 6.17+02 (10-01 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Pool bought May. Spot houses bought October. New Orleans and South sold.

New York.—Treasury silver-purchase and war sentiment temporarily overruling many bearish features. We continue to favour selling on bulges.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. & Co., New York cable:—

Scarcity of contracts coupled with fixing on buyers' call and local buying on acreage report. Market is acting well. Looks higher but think that further advance will be only temporary.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Continued trade demand. Ideal weather.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 9.

October	11.75+11
December	11.73+11
January	11.72+11
March	11.77+12
May	11.81+12
Middling Spot	12.40+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 9.

July	12.00+11
October	11.69+13
December	11.68+12
Middling Spot	12.40+10

NEW YORK.
New York, July 9.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	11.73
December	11.69
January	—

New York Noon Call—

October	11.75
December	11.71
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U. S. ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent.	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

July		6.56+08
August		6.46+08
September		6.33+08
October	6.19	6.23+08
November		6.16+08
December		6.14+08
January	—	6.13+08
February		6.12+08
March		6.12+08
April		6.11+08
May		6.10+08
June		6.03+08
July		6 07+08
Middling Spot		6.92+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
July 1935	7.79
October 1935	7.77
November 1935	7.78
January 1936	7.76
March 1936	7.74
May 1935	7.73
F. G. F. Spot	8.00

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 9.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.88
Fine (Good Staple)	6.03
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.18
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.93
Superfine (No.1 Staple)	6.08
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.23
Bengal—	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.11
Fine	4.21
Superfine	4.31

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 9.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.: July/Aug. sellers 20/3.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.: Jan/April sellers 20/4-1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 10.

As anticiptated, Silver prices recorded sharp rise to-day on better American advices. The local market is oversold and further advance in prices will be reached. In the local market prices improved to 73 from the low level of Rs. 69/8 reached yesterday.

There was heavy short covering and general buying. The Gold market was also firm with improved enquiry. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day 1.6 7/8.

Ready Silver	72	10	0
Ashad delivery	72	12	0
Shravan delivery	73	2	0
Ready Gold	34	12	6
Ashad delivery	34	13	6
Shravan delivery	34	15	0

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Fair and warmer. Showers in Florida.
Central: Partly cloudy and warmer.
Fair and colder in Texas.
West: Fair and warmer.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 117 December 100 January 99 March 92 May 84 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 234/8 Liverpool July 6.57 Rs. 51 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 222/8; Liverpool May 1936 6.11 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 222/8 New York May 11.81 Rs. 41 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th/8th July 1,396 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,369,047 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,289,436 bales
Increase 79,611 bales

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 9

July 0.84
September 0.84 7/8
December 0.86 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 13/16 per cent. to 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 9.

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate	4.97-1/4
Paris	74.91
Berlin	12.30-1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.28-3/4
Brussels	29.43
Milan	60.34
Berne	15.14-1/2
Prague	118.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 9.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	70-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	86-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	85-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	106-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1966/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	117
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	110 *
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10

* Fall is due to Interim dividend announcement.

SEEDS.
London, July 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: July sellers £9-1-3.

Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £11-7-6.

Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £12-18-9.

Castorseeds Bombay, c.i.f. ton: July/Aug. sellers £11-17-6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb.: 6 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels July sellers 22/1-1/2.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: July sellers 22/0.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels: July sellers 25/0.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July, 10.

The Share Bazar again remained closed to-day for forward business on account of July settlement. In the cash section business was restricted and prices do not show any change. In view of sharp rise in silver and cotton prices the general feeling was better and Tata Steel Defds. are likely to open above Rs. 625 on Friday.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 10

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 near
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Nov.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 268 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 147 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 1/2 9th instant
Hongkong/London 2/2 1/2 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 7/8 10th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 10th instant
Java/London 7.23 1/2 10th instant
London/Paris 74.91 9th instant
London/Belgium 29.43 9th instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 9th instant
London/Italy 60.34 9th instant
London/Berlin 12.30 1/2 9th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant
London/New York 4.97 1/4 9th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.28 3/4 9th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Gold £7-0-9 8th instant £7-0-7 9th instant

Silver London Ready 30 7/16 8th instant 30 1/4 9th instant
Silver London Forward 30 9/16 8th instant 30 1/4 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 68 1/2 8th instant 68 3/8 9th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 8th instant 5/8 per cent 9th instant

London discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 8th instant 7/8 per cent 9th instant

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 9

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 108 1/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard C & F Calcutta:
July/Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/8-1/4.
C & F Bombay:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.
C & F Karachi:—
July/Aug. sellers per cwt. 6/5-1/4.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, July 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9-7/8.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 9.

	£
Copper Brazers	43-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	229-3/4

U. S. TREASURY BUYS LONDON SILVER

New York, July 9.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co., New York, have sent the following cable:—

Treasury bought 15,000,000 ounces of London Silver this morning.

SEVEN POINTS IN SILVER

BOMBAY, July 10.

Yesterday we set before our clients our views that we expected SILVER to materially advance from around the level of 70. As the market now has advanced as anticipated, we would like to warn our clients against a too bullish outburst of enthusiasm.

OUR TO-DAY'S SEVEN POINTS.

1. We wish to emphasize again that SILVER purchasing by America is to be considered primarily as an Exchange operation.

2. Mr. Morgenthau having bought large amounts (Our N. Y. Office says 15,000,000 oz. yesterday), has thereby staved off Senatorial criticism and inquisitiveness, at least temporarily and to some extent.

3. The cross-rate at 4.96 7/8 seems probably a little higher than the American Treasury wants. We think 4.92 to 4.95 is the desired level by the American Stabilization Fund.

4. If speculators again "rush in" to buy large amounts the prices of SILVER will rise without the necessity of large American support and the Treasury with the cross-rate remaining suitable, will prefer to merely buy quietly.

5. If prices have been boasted too high by too anxious buyers, again they are likely to meet with disappointingly small Treasury purchases.

6. A one-buyer market is both a strength as well as a weakness.

7. The above are reasonable business viewpoints. Clients however, should remember that politicians seldom see things reasonably and the "SILVER BLOC" and its influence on the career of Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, might again bring the 1.29 level into the picture.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 9.

Spot Silver prices were reduced to-day by 1/8 cent to 68 1/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal July 9.

July	68.65+35
September	69.00+80
December	70.25+90

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 9.

Market: Closed Steady.

Spot	30-1/4
Forward	30-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 9.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-7.

SILVER REACHES LOWEST LEVEL

LONDON, July 9.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

SILVER—We think that market has now reached about the lowest level for the present. We have a good opinion of the more distant future of the market.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 9

Broach J/A opening 231 1/4; highest 232 1/4; lowest 231 1/4; closing 232 1/4

Broach A/M 1936 opening 220 1/2; highest 221; lowest 219 1/2; closing 220 1/4

Oomra July opening 210; highest 213 1/2; lowest 210; closing 213 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 196 1/2; highest 197; lowest 196 1/2; closing 197

Bengal July opening 144 1/2; highest 144 1/2; lowest 144 closing 144

Bengal D/J opening 139 1/2; highest 139 1/2; lowest 138 3/4; closing 138 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 5 1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 10

Ready Javas Rs. 13-11
S S Gogra Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-15-9
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4
Kesar Rs. 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-12
Harinagar Rs. 13-12
Java spot F. 4.00

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 9

July 58d.
October 59d.
December 59 3/4d
March 60 1/4d.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 10

	To-day	Total
Broach	—	250
Oomra	200	950
Bengal	—	1100

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10.

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 222. At this level there was general buying and prices rapidly advanced to Rs. 223/8 but the improvement was checked by realising and liquidation. Offerings were well absorbed and the undertone of the market was firm under professional buying.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A	235/8
Broach A/M	223/12
Oomra July	217
Oomra D/J	200/4
Bengal July	147/12
Bengal D/J	142/4

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, July 10

51	Bushan Company Karanja 217 1/2
42	Toyo Menkwakwaisa Jalna 210
100	G G Kaisha and Co Broach 8 on
107	Volkart Brothers Broach 13 on
100	Kurla Mills Dabhoi 13 on
25	Toyo Menkwakwaisa Jalna 213
50	Osman Suleman Nabha 155 1/2
50	Osman Suleman Budhladas 155 1/2
144	Damji Kaliyanji Jamnagar 207 1/2
55	H Bharmal Senabag old 180 1/2
25	Bhawanji Karsondas Khandwa old 120
91	Toyo Menkwakwaisha Shegaon 213
50	N Potdar Jaranwala 5 on
148	Bushan Kwaisha Shegaon 213

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 10

Bengal Superfine	166
Bengal Fine	158
Bengal F G	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	168
Sindh-Punjab F G	150
Wardha-Hingt	240
Nagpur/Savner	242
Pundhurna	227/228
Yeotmal	227
Arvi	224
Ellichpur	224
Berar	219/221
Khamgaon	221/223
Mulkapur	217/219
Khandesh	215/217
Jalna/Sailu	215/217
Burwah/Sanavad	217/219
Broach Fine	241/243
Punjab/American	275/280
Punjab/American mix	255/260
Cambodia	310/315
Compta Good	270/275
Kampala	361
Busoga	358
Jinja	350

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 9-7-35	4339000	7604000
Receipts yesterday 9-7-35	3000	9000
Exports to date 9-7-35	4850000	7446000
Stock at Ports 5-7-35	1223000	2529000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-7-35	181000	1208000
Stock at Liverpool 5-7-35	647000	979000
Visible Supply 5-7-35	3580000	5664000
Quantity in sight 5-7-35	7993000	11978000
Quantity out of sight 5-7-35	9731000	12867000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 10

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	159	154	150	147	
Punjab	...	159	154	150	147	
Rajputana	...	160	155	151	148	
Oomra No. 3	227	224	220	216	...	
C P No. 1	244	241	237	233	...	
C P No. 2	233	250	226	222	...	
Broach No. 2	...	248	245	241	236	
Punjab-Ame	...	275	272	268	263	
Surat	...	318	315	311	306	
Rajpipla	...	318	315	311	306	
Navsari	...	323	320	316	311	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, July 10
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	252,991
Central India	8	108,182
Barsi and Nagar	27	107,812
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,517
Berar	146	401,472
Central Provinces	...	95,223
Total Oomras	181	1,012,197
Dholera	21	191,229
N W Provinces	49	33,727
Rajputana	1,024	47,111
Sind-Punjab	397	317,883
Broach	...	131,442
Coompta and Dharwar	...	86,160
Westerns-Northerns	197	66,857
Cocoanada	1	327
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	74,180
Persian	...	2,644
American	...	71,270
Egyptian and African	2	335,181
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	1,872	2,370,919

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 4th July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	320	372,458
Japan and China	2,770	1,086,601
Coast Ports	...	28,731
Up-country by Rail	...	224,510
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7,805
Total	3,090	1,720,105

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 10th July 1935, tenders to the amount of £60,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 17th July 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 5th July 1935 nil.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS
Bombay, July 10

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	95/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/4/6
4 per cent 1969/70 Sett	106/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	106/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941	101/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/9
4 per cent 1943	106/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	113/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/5
5 per cent 1940/43	109/13
5 per cent 1935	100/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	104
4 per cent M Deb 1974	103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/3 and declined to Rs. 95/1. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 95/5. The undertone was firm.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 9.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	dollars.
Amer. Power & Ligght	4
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	28
Electric Bond Common	9 1/2
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A.	74
Western Union Telg.	39 1/4
Radio Corporation	6
New York Central	17 1/4
Erie R R	8 1/2
Great North Pfd.	21
Distillers Seagram	21
Briggs Mfg.	37
Illinois Central R R	14
Bethelehem Steel	30 1/2
United States Steel	36 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	53
International Harvester	48
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	34
Socony	13
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	400
Celanese Corp. of Amer.	27
Chrysler	52
Allis Chalmers	25

Total business 1 1/2 million.
Prices holding on selling.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL
Bombay, July 10

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £29-18-9
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £30-1-3
Standard Copper 3 months £30-8-9
Electrolytic copper £34
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 1/4 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 29-14-0
Copper sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 36
Yellow metal Asho Rs. 31 (nominal)
Tone: Firm

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, July 10

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/2; Highest Rs. 33/5/6; Closing Rs. 33/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/7/7½; Highest Rs. 6/7/9; Closing Rs. 6/7/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 39/7; Highest Rs. 39/10/6; Closing Rs. 39/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/11/7½; Lowest Rs. 6/11/4½; Closing Rs. 6/11/7½

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 23/5; Highest Rs. 23/6; Lowest Rs. 23/3/6; Closing Rs. 23/4

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/7½; Highest Rs. 2/14/9; Closing Rs. 2/14/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, July 10

Wheat	8,653 cwts.
Linseed	131 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	106 cwts.
Gingellyseed	189 cwts.
Poppyseed	196 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,316 cwts.
Castorseed	58 cwts.
Rice	7,347 cwts.
Myrabollams	319 cwts.
Gram	662 cwts.
Joowar	164 cwts.
Barley	418 cwts.
Bajree	227 cwts.
Coal	1,662 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Government Comment Of Acreage

The United States Bureau Report shows the smallest acreage since 1905 except that of last year. The decrease in Oklahoma was partly due to unfavourable weather and partly to the acreage contracted to the A. A. A. for the first time. Increase in all the states, permitted to last year's signers, were partly offered by the new contracts.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935

BOMB EXPLODES KILLING YOUTH

Police Raid Student's Room And Arrest Two After Tragedy

PATNA, July 10.

From a report just received from Darbhanga, it appears that at Mauza Ganbar, twelve miles off Darbhanga, one Ash Rafi was blown to death while preparing bombs. The police were quick in taking up the investigation, during the course of which they raided the residence of the deceased. They seized one Punjab "Hatyakanda" and a manuscript copy of "Angrijoke Khunikarname."

Smelling serious political significance the police effected two arrests in this connection; more arrests are expected to be made.

The incident has created so much sensation in the place that police are patrolling the locality. The deceased was a matric student in Pandaul High School.—United Press.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF MARRIED GIRL

Hindu Sangathan Worker Arrested

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Shiv Charan, a worker of the Hindu Sangathan Sewa Sangh, was challaned to-day in the court of Mr. A. Isar, City Magistrate under section 363 I. P. C. in connection with the abduction of Shanti Devi, a fourteen year old married school girl and daughter of a local book seller.

The prosecution case is that Shanti Devi, who was a student of a local Municipal girls school, went to the school in company of maid servant on 15th March last, but did not return till evening. The father of the girl lodged a report with the police and the news created sensation in the city. The father of the girl also enlisted the support of local social workers and the president of Hindu Mahasabha and searched for the girl in Bombay, Ambala, Meerut and other places. Ultimately the police got hold of a letter purporting to have been addressed by Shiv Charan from Viramgaon in Ahmedabad district, who also disappeared on the 15th of March. The police reached Viramgaon and arrested the accused along with the girl. The accused was produced before a magistrate and he made a confession. The accused along with the girl were brought here.

The case will come up for hearing during the first week of the next month. The accused has been sent to the judicial lock-up. —United Press.

SUICIDE PACT BETWEEN MEDICOS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 8.

S. K. Rai and M. N. Siddiqui, two students of the Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, entered into a death pact and committed suicide on Sunday night by taking doses of potassium cyanide.

It is stated that one of them was in financial stringency and he thought that death alone will save him from mental worry. His friend, who was his class and room-mate, tried to dissuade him from taking the fatal step but having failed in his endeavour also committed suicide.

Their dead bodies were found in the Medical School Hostel, one inside and the other outside the room.

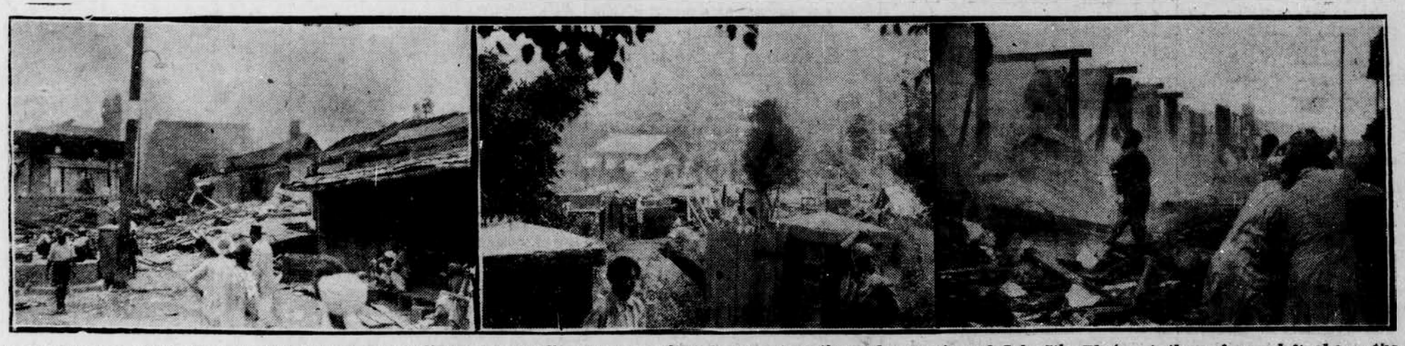
JOINT MEETING OF N. F. T. U. AND A.I.T.U.C.

NAGPUR, July 10.

The first joint meeting of the National Federation of Trade Unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Bombay on August 4 to consider, amongst other things, the question of Trade Union unity.

The joint committee consists of ten representatives each of both the Federation and the Trade Union Congress.—United Press.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT ABBOTTABAD



Practically the entire town of Abbottabad was gutted as a result of the fire which broke out on the early morning of July 5th. Photo at the extreme left shows the havoc in the crowded business quarter of the town, with the minarets of the Juma Masjid looming in the rear, which was fortunately unaffected. The central photo shows the municipal garden which provided shelter for the destitutes, while at the extreme right, Mr. Jallal-uddin, the indefatigable Municipal Commissioner, is seen, with a bucket of water, helping to put down the conflagration.

QUETTA CALLS FOR GUJARAT'S AID

Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal For More Funds For 'Quake Victims

AHMEDABAD, July 9.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here last night from Lahore. Seth Bajaj went to the Sabarmati Central Jail this morning to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, but the interview was refused by the Jail authorities.

Seth Bajaj will meet a few mill-owner friends here in connection with the collection of Quetta Relief Fund and hopes to be able to persuade them to subscribe decent sums towards the Fund.

He said in an interview to "United Press":—

"Ahmedabad and Gujarat do not appear to have thoroughly realised the disaster that has befallen Quetta, the miserable condition of the refugees and the urgent necessity for funds to help them."

NEED FOR FUNDS.

He hoped that Gujarat would rise to the occasion and subscribe liberally. The Seth emphasised the great necessity of a large fund as the relief operations would have to be more or less on permanent basis like the giving of pensions, finding out jobs, supporting the orphans, for a long time in needy cases, etc. He said that the Central Relief Committee would take care that there would be no overlapping. He depicted the pathetic condition of refugees and added that it was impossible to realise the distress unless one visits the refugees personally. The relief task was tremendous, but he hoped that the Central Relief Committee at Karachi would meet with success with the help of other Congress leaders.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is leaving for Bombay 'en route' to Wardha. —United Press.

"BAD TO PUBLISH NEWSPAPERS"!

Mahatma And Security Forfeitures

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Referring to the forfeiture by the Government of the security money of the "Tej" an influential local vernacular daily, Mahatmaji in a letter to L. Deshabandhu, Managing Director of the paper, says:—

"I am not at all surprised to read about the forfeiture of the security. I feel, it is bad to publish newspapers now-a-days."—United Press.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, July 9.

Kashmir Government Communique dated 8th July says: 22 Fresh cases of cholera have occurred. Of these 12 were on Vishov River, 2 in Anantnag Town, and 2 in Verinag. The disease is still 30 miles distant from Srinagar.—A. P.

Chhindwara will shortly be added to the list of places in the Central Provinces which have electric street lighting. At a recent meeting of the Chhindwara Municipal Committee a resolution to have electric light in the city was passed and the work will be entrusted to Mr. Barjorji K. Bana of Bombay.

A public meeting of Hindu ladies was held on Tuesday at Madhav Baug, C. P., Tank, to protest against the Bill which Mr. Desai proposes to bring before the Bombay Legislative Council and which seeks to "encroach upon the rights of adoption by a Hindu widow." Some of the prominent ladies who were responsible for the success of the meeting.

Two Views Of Reserve Bank

Editor Of "Indian Finance" Commends And Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Condemns

Divergent views regarding the working of the Reserve Bank were expressed at a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the South Indian Association, Matunga.

While the lecturer of the evening Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Editor, "Indian Finance," struck an optimistic note regarding the future of the Reserve Bank, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided on the occasion, took the opportunity to attack the whole scheme for the Bank and remarked that he did not think "any good will come out of the Reserve Bank which ought not to have been established at all."

I. C. S. Amateurs

The lecturer began by saying that the common impression about the Reserve Bank was that it started in order to accommodate the extra staff in the Imperial Bank and the Currency Department of the Government. (Laughter). He then criticised the old system of "amateurish management" of currency by I.C.S. officers, who in their early days were trying theft and adultery cases. (Renewed Laughter).

He believed that the establishment of the Reserve Bank marked a land-mark not only in the banking but also the economic history of the country. Hereafter there would be co-ordination of credit and currency under a single authority, i.e., the Central Bank. But in India, we were having something more than a Central Bank.

Central And Reserve Banks

The lecturer here drew a distinction between Central and Reserve Banks. The characteristic of a Reserve Bank was that it had the power to require member-banks to deposit a certain portion of their resources with it in order to ensure greater control over them. The speaker, however, doubted if any useful purpose would be served by such a provision. He did not know whether the Reserve Bank would rediscount bills created against security of gold and silver which was the normal way in which bankers invested their money in South India.

Reserve Bank Functions

The lecturer then enumerated the various functions of the Reserve Bank. Firstly, as a Government Bank, it has three tasks to perform:—to carry on the borrowing and remittance operations which Government was doing till now, and in a very unsatisfactory manner, to advise the Government as regards the factors governing the international exchange situation and to have a special charge of the financial credit of the Government.

The speaker said that any currency system that depended upon such an adventitious aid as the export of "distressed gold" for the maintenance of the exchange ratio was self-condemned. He hoped the Reserve Bank would advise the Government not to live in such a fool's paradise.

Secondly, as a bank of issue, the Reserve Bank should be in a position to undo the acts of the Government during the last nearly ten years when deflating and still more deflating was the order of the day. The Government, of course, had a horror of inflation, but all that the speaker urged was that the Reserve Bank should initiate a policy of "reflation" in order to counteract the effect of a policy of deflation which the Government had been pursuing till now.

As "Bankers' Bank"

The speaker then dilated upon the functions of the Reserve Bank as a banker's bank and as the custodian of national economic interests. In connection with the latter function, he pleaded for the establishment of an economic and statistical bureau under the Reserve Bank, after condemning the present Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for its "bullock-cart" mentality.

The lecturer concluded by hoping that the Reserve Bank would usher in financial Swaraj for India.

Mr. J. M. Mehta's Doubts

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his speech said that the Reserve Bank was out of place in a world which was in the grip of a severe economic war. The Reserve Bank was regarded as the "apex" bank in all countries, but in India where banking was not sufficiently developed for the simple reason that the people had not enough to "bank," he supposed that the Reserve Bank would be looked upon as a foundation for all future developments. He doubted if any useful purpose would be served by Reserve and Central Banks in these days of economic nationalism.

Continuing Mr. Mehta exposed the farce of an "independent, private, proprietary bank, free from political pressure" whose Government, Deputy Governor and four of the directors were appointed by the Government.

Not Really Independent.

It was not really an independent body. Its limbs were fettered. It was bound to maintain the 18d. ratio, at was bound to part with its sterling resources in the currency department to the Secretary of State in England if he wanted them. This would result in deflation, which was exactly what was desired by the vested interests, creditors and pensioners in England, and persons residing in India who want to make remittances to England.

The speaker criticised the clause in the Reserve Bank Act permitting it to hold its balances abroad as foolish at a time when foreign currencies all over the world were tottering. "If we hold one rupee abroad, who knows, but that when we get it back, it will be worth only half a rupee" said Mr. Mehta.

Referring to gold exports, the President reminded the audience of Sir George Schuster's opinion about it, "the more, the merrier," as typical of Government's attitude towards it.

"With its legs chained, hands manacled and eye blind-folded. I do not think any good can come out of the Reserve Bank which ought not to have been started at all." concluded Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

7 YEARS R. I. FOR INJURING WIFE

Afghan Sentenced In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, July 8.

Abdul Khaliq, an Afghan of Nigar in Afghanistan has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for a murderous attempt on his girl-wife.

The wife, who was aged about 15, had been married about four years ago and had been living in Peshawar city. Abdul Khaliq asked his father-in-law to allow him to take away his wife to his village in Afghanistan. The girl's father and mother agreed but the girl would not go.

Enraged at this, the accused taking an axe dealt a severe blow on his wife. She sustained deep wounds on her mouth and four of her teeth were knocked out and the right jaw was injured. The accused tried to strike again but Nur Bibi defended herself, and in spite of her wounds gushing out blood, she caught hold of his hand and prevented it from coming down upon her with the axe. In doing so, she received another injury on the wrist. She cried, upon which the accused ran away.—United Press.

BURMESE GIRL KILLS TIGER

RANGOON, July 10.

Helped by two dogs and an axe, with which she was cutting trees in an Insein Jungle, Map U'Sein, a Burmese girl killed a tiger which attacked her.

She took the carcass to her village, where her adventure and courage were admired and rewarded.—United Press.

Kulapathi Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of Madanapalle College has issued a request to Old Boys of the College and High School saying that the Annual re-opening celebrations of our institutions will take place on Saturday and Sunday July 20 and 21. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, Mr. R. Littlehailes, will preside over the functions, and we shall have other eminent visitors. There will be, as heretofore, an Old Boys' reunion and dinner.

LAHORE COMES TO NORMAL

All City Bazars Open With Return Of Peaceful Situation

LAHORE, July 10.

Promulgation of Curfew Order has had its desired effect. The situation was peaceful throughout yesterday. In the night also there were no assaults. No arrests have been made

To-day normal business has been resumed. The bazars are all open. Calm prevails.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Over 31,000 Workers Involved In Bombay Presidency

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 10.

Three lakhs, twenty thousand, sixty-one days were lost in 49 industrial disputes in India during the quarter ending March 31.

Bombay Presidency was responsible for 22 of these disputes involving 31,500 workers and 1,37,826 days were lost in Bengal.

There were ten disputes involving 4,191 workers and 24,946 days were lost.

Madras comes next with nine disputes involving 8,157 workers and 24,101 days were lost.

In Assam, there were four disputes in which 2,699 workers struck work and lost 8,970 days.

Central Provinces Burma, Punjab and United Provinces, each had one dispute.

Of 49 disputes 35 were over the question of wages. Seven related to personnel, four to leave, and hours of work. Only nine, of these disputes were successful 10 partially successful, 27 were unsuccessful while three were in progress.

Seventeen disputes were in cotton and Woollen Mills, three in engineering workshops affecting 35,708 workers and 135,459 days were lost and 1084 workers and 7,472 days were lost respectively.

In cotton and Woollen Mills, 12 disputes were over wages, two over personnel, two over leave and hours. While in engineering workshops all the three were over wages four of the 12 disputes in cotton and Woollen Mills were successful and three partially successful, while two were partially successful in engineering workshops.

HOW TO UTILISE "RAJENDRA FUND"

Resolution Before M.P.C.C. Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 8.

Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary of the M. P. C. C., has issued a circular calling a meeting of the Executive Committee of the M. P. C. C. on Sunday the 14th instant at its office in Poona.

The agenda is, it is understood very important inasmuch as it consists of formulating a budget of the "Rajendra Fund" recently collected during the Congress President's tour in Maharashtra, after considering the schemes of Congress work submitted by the District Congress Committees. Another resolution before the meeting is about appointing an Inquiry Committee to study the conditions of the agriculturists and to propose a line of help to ameliorate their condition. A resolution condemning the policy of the Indian Government with regard to the Quetta affairs and asking people to help the quake-stricken people will aliso come up for discussion.

The enrolment of Congress membership has, it is calculated, exceeded 30,000.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, President, M. P. C. C., who is at present staying in his Ashram at Saswad (District Poona) is expected here tomorrow.

At a meeting of the Poona District Congress Committee held here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. B. M. Gupte, a scheme of the Congress work and the budget thereof were adopted for submitting them to the meeting of the Executive Committee of M. P. C. C.

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